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REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Narrative of the War in Germany and France, in 1813 and 1814. By Lieut.-General Charles William Vane, Marquess of Londonderry, G.C.B. G.C.H., Colonel of the 10th Royal Hussars. 4to. pp. 420. London, 1830. Colburn and Bentley.

We have derived so much information of late years from soldiers and sailors, who, on laying down the sword, have taken up the pen, that few persons are now disposed to laugh at the literary attempts of those who have been bred to arms. Nor does the noble Marquess, whose second volume is now before us, make an exception to the rule, or diminish the respect with which we are inclined to treat authors of his profession and rank. It is true he is not the facile and polished writer which long practice and studious attention can alone form; but, with sometimes the curious use, and at no time the most elegant flow, of language, he tells his story in a right forward way; and we feel that his words convey an honest transcript of his impressions and opinion. And this is to be prized above a more graceful and refined narrative; for we must state that the Marquess was a witness of, and actor in, mighty events, of which his account is of the greatest historical importance, and therefore it is that we rather like his blunt fashion of communicating his ideas.

The noble writer having been, to use a parliamentary phrase, a good deal badgered about the authorship of his preceding volume, in consequence of its having received the literary supervision of Mr. Gleig as it passed through the press, seems to have determined on sustaining the sole responsibility of the present tome.

"No one, I am certain (he says in his advertisement), can impeach the accuracy of the facts, or the sincerity of the opinions recorded in this Narrative; though it is possible some question may be started as to the share of literary distinction to be awarded to the writer. In reference to my former Narrative of the Peninsular War, I stated very explicitly the obligation I was under to a gentleman for the arranging my letters, and thus aiding my first efforts in submitting them to the press. In the present case I have no such statement to make. This work, such as it is, is written and compiled wholly by a soldier, not by an author; and, whatever the amount of its deficiencies may prove to be, I must take them upon myself. There will probably be no occasion to wait long for an estimate of them, as that vigilance which exercises itself in weighing the claims of any individual to be considered a writer of military history is always in full activity."

The writer then alludes to a very singular fact, in the following words:—"There is another point upon which I wish also to be explicit. Many may suppose that some of the opinions advanced, or documents produced, might arise out of papers belonging to my late

lamented relation, which may have fallen into my possession since the period of his decease. But the fact is, on the contrary, that all these valuable records are still in the hands of his executors, from whom his family have never hitherto received them."

But we shall not inquire into the possessoryship of these indeed most interesting documents, which will, no doubt, in due time, form a portion of British history: our business is with the great occurrences which riveted the regards of the world in 1813-14, when Buonaparte, recovered from his Russian disaster, made the desperate struggle to regain the sovereignty of Europe.

"Of the share which England was prepared to take in this great confederation, some faint idea has already been given; and the immediate effect of her wise and liberal policy was found to be, that British commerce and British enterprise had now a channel again opened to them in the north of Europe. Our efforts were not alone limited to the supply of military stores, as before enumerated. The circumstances of the allies were such, as made it a case of absolute necessity that they should look to England for what has been truly called 'the sinews of war'; and it may not be amiss to state, what was then well known, that in addition to 500,000*l.*, which was the charge of the Russian fleet, two millions sterling were destined to sustain the military operations of the Prince Royal of Sweden in the north of Germany, and two millions more were given as a direct aid to Russia and Prussia. In return for efforts of such magnitude, it was agreed, on the other hand, by the allies, that Russia was to employ (exclusive of garrisons) 200,000 men, and Prussia not less than 100,000, in active operations against the enemy."

The hour of conflict approached, and the battle of Bautzen was fought.

"The allied army were in their new position at night. From the most authentic accounts, the force of the allies did not exceed 65,000 men: that of the enemy in the field was estimated at least 100,000 men. The loss on both sides was very considerable. The battle throughout was well contested: the troops performed their duty in the most intrepid manner; but there was unfortunately some deficiency in management, which motives of delicacy and diffidence prevent me from dwelling upon. Count Wittgenstein, on all occasions, displayed great personal courage; but certainly he did not possess the general confidence of the Russian army, because perhaps he was not a Russian. They have most confidence in their own native good fortune and ability."

Various opinions now prevailed about the respective claims of officers to command; and a great deal of caution was requisite to make matters proceed with any degree of smoothness and cordiality. Negotiations were commenced.

"The plenipotentiaries who had gone to the French head-quarters to effect some military arrangement of detail, were earnestly pressed

to enter into further and general negotiations; but they resolutely refused to treat on any other subjects, stating that every proposition must first be referred to Austria. In an article in the *Moniteur* of the 25th of May, it was stated that Buonaparte intended to assemble a congress at Prague, and that Austria had assented to this arrangement. The heterogeneous mixture in the article was amusing; but it shewed that Buonaparte was aiming at a continental peace. Austria had placed herself in a position in which she would have had *beau jeu* at a general negotiation; and however much Count Metternich was criticised, it must be allowed that, from the date of Buonaparte's having said in 1809—'The house of Lorraine has ceased to exist,' he had done more in a short time to elevate his country, than perhaps any other individual had ever accomplished: strengthening her on the side of Galicia; making the Pruth the boundary with Russia; withdrawing the Austrian contingent from France; disarming the Poles; and ultimately superintending mainly the terms of negotiation for all the continental powers."

Our next extract is very characteristic. The noble Marquess says:—

"A description of the course of life at the grand head-quarters of the army, which I had just left, may not be here entirely out of place, and serve to vary the monotonous military detail. The quarters of the ambassadors and foreign general officers attached to the sovereigns were always allotted by the staff in those towns or villages where the head-quarters were established. Marked attention, as to accommodation and convenience, was always shewn to his Britannic Majesty's servants: indeed, the general respect and deference with which they were treated, strongly indicated how much value was attached to the powerful co-operation of the British government. About ten o'clock every morning the sovereigns had a parade of the guards and troops in the cantonment. On these occasions every effort was made to demonstrate the perfect union of the alliance. The sovereigns wore the uniforms of the regiments they had been appointed to in each other's army: they headed those corps of which they were the colonels in the routine and forms of parade; and the staffs of the armies mingled together, as if they belonged to one directing head, and had but one impulse. After the attendance at parade, a levee was usually held for business at the sovereign's quarters; and ministers, ambassadors, and officers, transacted such affairs as they were charged with. The dinner-hour was two; and the sovereigns invariably invited one or more of the ambassadors, ministers, or military commissioners, to dine with them. Excellent supplies always existed; and nothing could be more agreeable than these repasts. In the head-quarters of the sovereigns, more especially at the period of the armistice, many of the princes of Germany, and their courtiers and nobles of the first distinction belonging to the

different potentates, were assembled; resorting, as they now did, to the seat of deliberation and war, for every thing that was valuable or important to them. Many were joined by their consorts; and the beauty and attractions of the princess Pauline of Württemberg, Madame D'Alpoëns, the princesses of Courlande, and others, deserve to be eloquently described; and with other anecdotes might prove more interesting to many than my military narrative. But my duty is not to deviate from, but to adhere to the dry detail of the campaign. However, it will be seen from the above, that female society of the most perfect description was within our reach; and its allurements and dissipations often divided the mind of soldier and politician from their more severe duties. Exercise after dinner, *des courses*, or parties of pleasure in the neighbourhood, and re-unions in the evening, filled up the period of each day when the army was stationary; and each ambassador or minister, of any calibre, kept his own table, and always received a certain number of guests. As my immediate avocations divided my attention between the grand headquarters and the Prince Royal of Sweden, I shall now revert to his army; and at a future moment give further accounts and anecdotes of the mode of life during the interesting period of the years 1813 and 1814. I dined on the day of my arrival at Greifswald with the Prince Royal of Sweden, and had two long conferences with his royal highness. His engaging manners, spirited conversation, facility of expression, and the talent which displayed itself in all that he said, convinced me on my first interview that he was no ordinary man. It was, however, my duty not to permit myself to be dazzled by his brilliancy, but to ascertain, if possible, through the glitter that surrounded him, what were his real views, and how far the warmth of his expressions and splendour of his designs would be borne out by the reality of his services to the general cause. The cautious line he had adopted and maintained during the last campaign had been of the most important consequence to the allies. Nothing had yet occurred in his demeanour which could be made a matter of reproach; but, it must be owned, there was nothing to justify confidence: it remained to be discovered whether the future would wear a more promising aspect. The unequivocal proof of his sincerity would have been, to have boldly and unreservedly committed his new subjects against his old friends: it was not possible to believe him fully in earnest, until we should see him fairly in action at the head of his Swedes, with French troops for their opponents. He was on the eve of setting out to Trachenberg, at the moment of my arrival. The time, therefore, was too short to allow of systematic discussion; and our conversations, on both sides, assumed a very miscellaneous character. Of these conversations, and of all the points embraced in them, my position debars me from giving a complete account; but the impression left upon my mind will be conveyed exactly by a phrase of which I availed myself when recording what had passed.—"He clothed himself in a pelisse of war, but his under garments were made of Swedish objects and peace;" and further to confirm me in my belief that these sentiments were not erroneous, a celebrated and distinguished general officer, who was at this period one of my colleagues at the Swedish head-quarters, emphatically assured me, "Le zèle du prince se montrera toujours plus à mesure qu'il se croira moins nécessaire."

But perhaps the most striking of the references made to any individual in the conduct of the war, are those relating to Bernadotte, the Crown Prince of Sweden, whom our author represents as very lukewarm in the common cause. On an audience with him, he tells us:

"The prince asked me about our treaties of concert and subsidy with Russia and Prussia. I communicated with him frankly the substance of them; and when he asked my opinion, if the armistice would be prolonged, I said I did not see how it could be so under our treaties, without the consent of England. He thought as I did on this subject. He denied that Sweden had accepted the late mediation of Austria; and while he was impressing on my mind the renewal of the war with vigour, I plainly perceived that he had no confidence in the issue of events proving fortunate for the allied cause; and if I could read into his secret thoughts, there was little desire that this should be the case."

And afterwards, on another interview:—

"His royal highness produced, as usual, his map, and talked most eloquently and scientifically of the great combined operations we should be engaged in. This was all as it ought to be; but I wanted to see his army in motion; and in pressing this object he passed me by, saying, it would not be prudent to collect his masses too early, as the enemy would be aware of their points of concentration: but he assured me that 10,000 men had marched. Whenever the prince royal conversed, it was always with the greatest affability and cordiality. It is impossible to resist the fascination of his eloquent expressions, or be indifferent to his insinuating tone and manner; and when armed, as he always is, with a bottle of eau-de-cologne in one hand, and a white handkerchief in the other, inundating lavishly every thing around him with the perfume—it requires some hardihood to be quite collected, and insensible to beautiful phraseology, so as to discover the drift or solidity of the extraordinary man into whose presence you are at all times admitted, and accosted as '*Mon ami*.' To do his royal highness, however, justice, he was invariably kind and civil, particularly to me; and when I mentioned the probability of my being at his head-quarters during any interesting operations, he assured me I should always be *le bien-venu*; but at the same time distinctly told me, he never would agree in any convention or treaty to have British officers, especially general officers, placed near his person. Russia and Prussia might do so—but he had a different way of thinking on these points; thus evidently shewing that he would be extremely jealous of the idea of any counsel or control. All this I took in as respectful a manner as possible."

The following, also, bears partly upon the same point, though it dates much later, viz. after the battle of Leipzig:—

"I have now to record an ingenious device of the enemy to excite delay and discussion amongst the allies. General Meerwaldt, who had been taken on the 16th, was liberated on his parole by Buonaparte, charged with propositions of peace to the Emperor of Russia. Buonaparte saw General Meerwaldt in the village of Lutzen: he spoke very earnestly on the subject of a general pacification; but first declared that he had 200,000 men in line, and a much more considerable cavalry than the allies had expected. He offered, on condition of an armistice during the negotiation, to evacuate Dantzig, Modelin, Stettin, Custrin, Glogau, Dresden, Torgau, and even, in case of necessity,

Wittemberg. He promised to retire behind the Saale; and he said, as to terms of peace, that England could receive Hanover; the neutrality of the flag of Hamburg and Lubeck might be ensured, as well as the independence of Holland; and Italy be united with an independent monarchy. He hesitated as to the restitution of Mantua to Austria; and repeated, that Italy should be kept entire. Meerwaldt observed, that the allies might object to Murat as the sovereign of Naples. The answer was, that it was not necessary to anticipate that arrangement; and Napoleon again and again declared he did not believe England would make peace; and never without a condition to which he could never submit, viz. limitation of the number of French ships of war. General Meerwaldt then inquired, whether he would resign Erfurth, as well as the other fortresses? Napoleon hesitated: the general then said, the resignation of the protectorship of the Rhine was necessary. Buonaparte replied, that was impossible; but on being told that Bavaria had withdrawn from his protection, the courier from Munich having been taken, and that other treaties were negotiating, he exclaimed, Then the protectorship of the confederation ceases of itself. As to Spain, it was question of dynasty, *je n'y suis plus*—therefore, that question is decided. These were the principal topics of conversation, as given by General Meerwaldt. His impression also was, from Napoleon's manner and all he said, that he would fall back upon the Rhine: he looked jaded and ill at this period, and was very much depressed. This interview, it must be understood, took place before the last battles; and there was certainly amongst the allies a disposition to accept of Buonaparte's terms, and open a negotiation. In further reference to my correspondence with the Prince Royal of Sweden, already detailed, it is right for me to state, that returning to the headquarters of his royal highness on the morning of the 18th, from General Blucher at Breitenthal, when dispositions were making for the attack, the general officers being present, the aide-de-camp in waiting desired me to walk in. On entering, I was no less surprised than hurt, when the prince approached with a look bordering upon suppressed anger, and withdrawing towards the window, he addressed me nearly as follows, but in a purposely low tone, that others might not overhear:—'Comment! Général Stewart; quel droit avez-vous de m'écrire? Ne rappelez-vous pas que je suis le Prince de Suède, un des plus grands généraux de l'âge? et si vous étiez à ma place, que penseriez-vous si quelqu'un vous écrivoit comme vous m'avez écrit? Vous n'êtes pas accrédité près de moi: c'est par mon amitié que vous êtes ici; et vous m'avez donné beaucoup de peine.' I answered in the most respectful tone:—It was possible my zeal had carried me too far; but, according to my own conception of my duty, I could not repent one step I had taken."

Of this tremendous battle, the details are most interesting; but we can only find room for a short extract or two.

"The captures continued to be still greater than those hitherto detailed, fifty more pieces of cannon were discovered, besides those buried by the enemy. Prince Poniatowski, who received two wounds in attempting to pass the Elster, urged by what the French call *un beau désespoir*, was drowned in that river; decked, it was said, with brilliants, and too heavily charged with coin for a retreat *à la nage*."

"For an extent of nearly fifty English miles, from Eisenach to Fulda, carcasses of dead and

dying horses without number, dead bodies of men, who had been either killed or perished through hunger, sickness, or fatigue, lying on the roads or in the ditches; parties of prisoners and stragglers brought in by the Cossacks; blown up or destroyed ammunition and baggage waggons, in such numbers as absolutely to obstruct the road, sufficiently attested the sufferings of the enemy; whilst pillaged and burning towns and villages marked at the same time the ferocity with which he had conducted himself. The number of dead bodies on the road had been considerably augmented, from a resolution that had been taken to carry off all the sick and wounded; not resulting surely from any principle of humanity, but probably as matter of boast in the relations that might be given to the world of the event, as several of these men were found abandoned on the road in the last gasp of hunger and disease: the dead and the dying were frequently mixed together, lying in groups of six or eight, by half-extinguished fires on the road-side. Several of these men must have been compelled to move on foot, as their bodies were found on the road with the sticks with which they had endeavoured to support their march lying by their sides. The dead might have been counted by hundreds; and in the space from Eisenach to Fulda could certainly not have amounted to much less than a thousand. The enemy continued to be closely pursued during the three days' march from Eisenach to Vach Hünfeld and Fulda, and frequently cannonading ensued at the head of the advanced guard; but the nature of the country not permitting the cavalry to act, the enemy escaped with only such losses as have been enumerated."

The Marquess had previously observed:—

"It was a glorious and exalting era for Great Britain; at the present moment she saw herself rewarded for her unexampled perseverance and generosity, by the whole continent of Europe relying upon the wisdom of her counsels and the exploits of her arms, which were about to decide the destinies of Europe. Nobly were her labours repaid; gloriously were her efforts crowned, by the bright and cheering prospect that now beamed upon the civilised world. It is in vain, however, to conceal that, owing to a concurrence of circumstances, the great powers of the continent appeared to think, if they could obtain a peace upon fair terms, it would be preferable to protracting the present sanguinary contest. The length of its duration, the little jealousies of individual commanders in the allied armies, the peculiar objects of each power (demonstrated in various quarters), with the consideration of the family alliance between the Emperor of Austria and Buonaparte, which certainly influenced in some small degree the Austrian minister, *au fond* the commander-in-chief, as well as the prime minister. All conspired to accomplish a peace by the shortest and safest way possible, rather than to continue the struggle. It was difficult to point out how the congress proposed was to proceed, if assented to by all parties; but Count Metternich always had his eyes open, and saw at once the cessions Buonaparte might make, and how the general interests of Europe might be poised: he was not so young in politics as, in contemplating a particular measure, not to divine the result."

But we must now conclude; and, as a variety to the tales of negotiations and battles, we beg to introduce an amusing anecdote of the court at Strelitz:—

"A singular and ludicrous anecdote occurred to me at that court, which I cannot forbear relating, as a testimonial of the hos-

pitality and kindness of the late Duke of Mecklenberg Strelitz—a prince who was beloved and respected not only by his subjects, but by all who knew him; and who marked by a particular kindness all English visitors and residents in his states. I had ordered myself, on arriving very late at night in the town, to be driven to the inn; but being sound asleep in my carriage with my aides-de-camp, on entering the gates, my chasseurs and orderly from the box shewed my passports. I was not aware that orders had been sent from the palace to the guard-house to send my *cortège* to the reigning duke's brother's house in the town. On alighting, I found myself shewn into magnificent apartments, lighted up, with numerous servants, and with a grand *couvert* laid for supper. Congratulating myself with my companions on our capital inn, we proceeded to call about us, ordered and made free, precisely as if in the first Paris hotel. The wines were excellent; more and more were ordered up; a provision directed to be laid aside to carry forward on the next day's march;—in short, we all went to bed in the sweetest delirium. But the consternation that followed the next morning was appalling: when awaking, I was informed that the duke's brother was in the ante-room, waiting to know, 'Si son excellence étoit content de sa réception?' The ridicule attached to me for this anecdote did not leave me during the few very happy days I spent at the delightful palace of the Duke of Mecklenberg at Strelitz, and in the most enchanting society that then embellished it. During the stay of the prince royal at Mecklenburg, we had no little difficulty as to the etiquette of this small court with the two princes. The prince royal, as heir to the throne of Sweden, considered that he should take the *pas*. The Duke of Cumberland most properly and rationally could not brook his blood should give way at his uncle's court to Bernadotte; much less did he incline to cede the fair princess who presided there. The old Duke of Mecklenberg, under these circumstances, entreated me to settle upon some plan for them to get from the saloon into the dining-room. After some reflection, I proposed that the two ladies of rank present, the Princess of Solms and the Landgravine of Darmstadt, should go out together, and that the royal princes should follow hand in hand. This was adopted after considerable difficulty; but the Duke of Cumberland soon assumed his just rights, and took the first place by the princess; which the prince royal not only perceived, but certainly resented it, by shewing extreme ill-humour during the dinner."

We have only room to add, that the author speaks very highly of the conduct of the Duke of Cumberland during this struggle, and also of the services of Sir R. Wilson and Sir Hudson Lowe, who seem, with himself, to have eminently supported the British character for skill and valour. As we must return to the work, which, we repeat, is of very high political and historical importance, and throws, in many instances, a remarkable light, not only upon these tremendous military operations, but upon the motives and objects of the several allied powers, as well as of Buonaparte (and particularly on the ambitious views of the Emperor Alexander),—we shall at present say nothing of the map and plans, &c., which illustrate it. We are informed that the noble Marquess has received 900*l.* for the production; so that writing, after all, may be as profitable as fighting.

The Diary of Ralph Thoresby, F.R.S., Author of the Topography of Leeds, (1677—1724). Now first published from the Original MS. By the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1830. Colburn and Bentley.

A CURIOUS, a very curious publication, and, with all the drawbacks of minute trifling, which, we fear, infect the best of Royal Society and Antiquarian researches, one which affords a great deal of interesting information, and sets before us pictures of society and manners drawn in the liveliest tone, and bearing the stamp of perfect truth upon every lineament. Here we get into the genuine company of our great-grandfathers; we gossip with them—hear their opinions—know their minds—observe their customs—note their fashions—laugh at their weaknesses—and wonder that so great a change could have been operated within the century that has passed between their fretting their hour upon the stage and our occupying the scene.

Our friend Ralph was the son of John Thoresby of Leeds, who in the revolutionary war served as an officer under Fairfax, to whom he seems to have been attached both by religious and political principles. These the son, born in August 1658, inherited; and being sent to London at the age of nineteen (1677), to improve himself in mercantile knowledge, he commenced the Diary which is now before us, containing nearly fifty years of so ample and minute an account of his studies, his friendships, his religious and temporal doings, his whys and his whereabouts,—that it may well be considered a striking and characteristic panorama of the age in which he flourished. The principal events are, a residence in Holland, 1678-9—his prosecution as a Non-conformist, 1683—his marriage, 1685—his antiquarian pursuits superseding and nullifying (as was to be expected) his commercial projects—his formation of a museum of coins, &c., at Leeds—his abandoning the connexion of the Dissenters, 1699—his publication of the Topographical Survey, 1715—and his History of the Church of Leeds, 1724—and his death in 1725. His collection of letters and correspondence are in the British Museum; but his own museum was unfortunately dispersed and sold. Some of the volumes of his Diary are supposed to be lost; but the manuscripts whence the present work is chiefly copied* were discovered in a garret somewhere in the city, and brought from this oblivion to light by Mr. Upcott, the well-known collector of autographs.

"The keeping a register of facts and feelings," observes the editor, "was a part of the religious exercise of the good and serious of those times; and in this light Thoresby seems to have regarded the labour to which he voluntarily submitted himself. He seems to have regarded it as a religious duty to make this record; for from the day when he commenced his Diary, till he was disabled by age and infirmity, I believe, if we had the manuscripts complete, we should find that there is not a single day in his life for which he has not accounted. In his mind also, the keeping of this register was associated with the religious regard which he ever cherished for the memory of his excellent father: for it was at his suggestion that the Diary was originally commenced, and he had himself set the example of the practice. The letter in which he urged this exercise on his son, who was then in Lon-

* Other portions were found in the library of Christ's Hospital, while the work was in the press, and added to it.

don, is found attached to the fly-leaf of the first volume: and with this letter the preface may be brought to a close.

Leeds, 15th Aug. 1677.

Son Ralph.—I wrote two or three lines to my cousin, by Mr. Hassle, and at the bottom of that shred of paper two lines to you, and expected two or three words from you with my cousin's letter this last post—but I suppose you had written by the carrier. Remember what I advised you, to be always employed in some lawful employment or other; sometimes in hearing good sermons, wherein you will have many opportunities; sometimes in attending my cousin at the Hall, and helping to lift or remove cloth, or any such thing wherein you can be useful or serviceable; sometimes in writing or drawing prospects (which will be a pleasant and innocent recreation), as that of the Monument, or of Bedlam, which might be taken very well in the middle of Moorfields; and I would have you, in a little book, which you may either buy or make of two or three sheets of paper, take a little journal of any thing remarkable every day, principally as to yourself; as, suppose, Aug. 2, I was at such a place; (or) I omitted such a duty; (or) such a one preached from such a text, and my heart was touched; (or) I was a negligent hearer, (or) otherwise, &c. I have thought this a good method for one to keep a good tolerable decorum in actions, &c. because he is to be accountable to himself as well as to God, which we are too apt to forget: but I have not room to say much. Remember me to all the good family where you are, and to Mr. Thomas Dickenson; and with my love to and prayers for yourself, I am your truly loving father,

JOHN THORESBY."

Having thus explained the nature of the work, we shall now proceed to illustrate it by a few extracts, taking, in the first instance, from a period where the connexion is closest, rather than selecting scattered, and perhaps more picturesque, passages. A journey from Leeds to London was an undertaking in those days very different from the mail-coach or a steam-carriage. The first two quotations, however, relate to preceding circumstances.

"1708. May 17. Preparing for a journey to York. Lord grant thy favourable presence and protection from sin and all dangers! We found the way very deep, and in some places dangerous for the coach (that we walked on foot), but the Lord preserved us from all evil accidents, that we got to our journey's end in safety, blessed be God!"

"Oct. 3. Was much interrupted in family course, partly by my guests, and partly by a most severe cough, which has so absolutely taken away my voice, that I was perfectly disabled from some duties, as particularly singing, a new order of which was begun this day in the parish church, to sing a stave betwixt the daily morning and communion service (as has been long done at London, &c.), and is more agreeable, making a greater distinction, as there ought to be, betwixt the several parts. Read only annotations before family; had reason to be discouraged by my distemper, which increases, and the violence of the cough, twice since church-time, caused so terrible a pain in the back of my head, as was very threatening."

"Dec. 27. Alderman Milner and I began our London journey, and, blessed be God! found the ways much better than expectation; the water had been much out about Doncaster, but were again brought to their ancient quarters, so that (after we had been civilly treated by Mr. Cowley, with whom Mr. Milner had

business,) we reached Barnby Moor; and I ought to do myself that justice that, though a very sinful creature, I was sincerely thankful to God in secret prayer.—28. Being afraid of omitting secret prayer, (if I should lie till my chamber-fellow got up) I arose two hours too soon as it happened, but after I had retired, I lay down till past five. This day we found some of the ways very bad, especially about the Eel-pie-house near Tuxford, where the ice breaking in, it was both troublesome and dangerous; but I was supported far beyond my natural temper. Blessed be God for his merciful protection this day, and deliverance from imminent dangers! especially in passing the Trent, which we were forced to ferry over, as also over several meadows, and ride over others, for above a mile together, very deep to the saddle-skirts frequently, and dangerous, especially upon a long causeway, which the guide was forced to plumb every step, because if we had slipped off upon either side, we had been plunged in a considerable depth of waters, &c.; the greater cause of gratitude. We afterwards (staying very little at Newark) reached Grantham, blessed be God! I observed nothing new this journey, but a delicate parsonage-house at Cromwell, thought to be one of the best in England; it was built by Mr. Thwaits, a Yorkshireman, (formerly schoolmaster at Doncaster,) at the expense of 1000*l.*—29. Morning retired, but there having fallen much snow in the night, we were much retarded in our journey; obliged to attend the coach (from Lincoln) and in a most tempestuous day of snow and wind, as most persons ever travelled upon, reached only Stamford, and caught each of us a fall, though, blessed be God! without any damage. Evening, got an opportunity in secret to bless God for mercies vouchsafed, and implore further protection, though had a Scotch physician for my chamber-fellow. This day we met with a great number of horsing-stones, each of three steps, but cut out of one entire stone, inscribed E. B. 1708; being erected by Edmund Boulter, Esq. uncle to my kind friend the present Lord of Harewood, both of them charitable gentlemen, and benefactors to the public.—30. Retired, but there was no passing either for the coaches (though the masters driving the roads daily, were acquainted with every step of the road) or for horsemen, by reason of the prodigious quantity of snow and drifting of it that had occasioned four or five overturnings of them yesterday, that we were forced also to lie by, not being able to procure a guide for money, it was so dangerous travelling. We had the agreeable converse of Mr. Clarke, rector of Somerby, com. Linc., a Yorkshire author and pious divine. Got to church to forenoon prayers, but found neither monuments or benefactions new to me there; and the weather, as well as way, was so severe that could not stir far, so that I spent the day melancholy enough (though had good company) especially in the evening, when retiring I was much dejected with these adverse misfortunes. Lord sanctify every dispensation, and grant more comfortable in thy due time! Was troubled for loss of time and money.—31. Retired, but could not proceed in our journey, neither coaches, waggons, or horsemen, venturing to move, except only two waggons, that being left upon the road all night, got in with difficulty. Could hardly bring my naughty heart to a due compliance with this demur, though necessitated; and had, also, good accommodation, and excellent company of my dear fellow-traveller, the honest parson, a major and lawyer, physi-

cian, &c. all in the same condemnation, from different parts; the clergyman with this accent, that though but thirteen miles from home, he could neither get back nor forwards. Was as usually at church, and afternoon in the town to inquire after benefactors. William Brown, anno 1495, erected a stately Bede-house, which we went to see, for ten poor brethren and two women, all which have seven groats a week each. Mr. Truesdale, of late (about the year 1700,) erected alms-houses for six poor persons, who have each half-a-crown paid them weekly, and a gown and coals yearly. From Mr. Clark I had an account of two remarkable deliverances that Archbishop Sterne received when a boy; one, when with his comrade he ran into a church's steeple to catch a daw's nest, which, being on the outside of the steeple, they got a board; one boy sat upon the end within the steeple, and he upon that out of the loop-hole; there proved but five, the boy demanded three; he justly thought the odd one his due because in the more dangerous service; the boy, in a pet, jumps off the board, and the bishop consequently falls to the ground, yet without damage. At another time, playing near a mill, he fell within the clow; there was but one board or bucket wanting in the whole wheel, but a gracious Providence so ordered it, that the void place came down at that moment, else he had been inevitably crushed to death, but was reserved to be a grand benefactor afterwards.

"1709. January 1. Morning, disconsolate enough for the reasons before mentioned, only found some comfort in reading two or three psalms in secret; retired, but could hear of no public prayer or preaching, that squandered away the time to no small purpose; there was scarce any market, few, even of the neighbours, daring to travel; I grudged at the expense, both of time and moneys, which went fast, though I husbanded it to the best I could. I found also the inconvenience of having a chamber-fellow (which yet could not be avoided upon the road) being twice interrupted in one day.—2. Die Dom. Morning, retired; then walked to All Saints, transcribed a benefactor's epitaph; then heard our fellow-traveller, good Mr. Clark, who prayed excellently, as he also preached excellently and practically, but I had not the convenience of noting the heads, nor of Mr. Atway's afternoon sermon against a back-biting tongue; spent too much of the day unsuitably enough to the main work of the day, yet must acknowledge that I spent sometime more profitably in secret meditation and prayer, and through mercy was not altogether unaffected; blessed be His name!—3. Morning, retired; then having the encouragement of some of the Scotch gentry, who must of necessity be at the Parliament at the time appointed, we ventured upon our journey (being fourteen in company); having the post and a guide, we found some part of the road better than we expected, considering the dismal account we had of it; others very bad, and the snow terribly drifted; but our merciful Protector preserved us, that not one of the company got any prejudice, and we reached Huntingdon that night, where, it is remarkable, there are four churchyards, three steeples, but only two churches and one parson, (to which some add no preacher, that it seems not being his talent). I find, by some verses my dear father made for his diversion upon a London journey, 1658, that two of the churches were pulling down that year:—

"At Huntingdon, a four-church town,
My Muse was sore perplexed,
To see two of them pulling down,' &c.

"4. There having been much snow, and a stormy night and day, we found more difficulties: our guide turned back at the mile's end, and durst adventure no further for fear of his life, as he said; but a good Providence directed us to a better; and though we found it very severe travelling, especially about Royston (where the people came running out of their houses to stare upon us with amazement,) yet, through mercy, we got safe to Puckeridge, where we lodged comfortably.—5. Overtook the Scotch posters, and got before them to London, though at Enfield had the mischance to be plunged almost belly-deep, by the breaking in of the ice, that the water run in at my pockets and stained my papers, as well as at the boot-tops. Evening, I was with my dear fellow-traveller at Mr. Blythman's, in the Temple, and Mr. Plaxton's. * * *

"After dinner, walked with ditto Alderman to Sir William Strickland's, about the designed bill against straining cloth and making exorbitant lengths, and he with me at Dr. Sloane's. We afterwards walked to the Countess of Burlington's, but in most places lost our labours: got part of the prayers at St. James's, but was too full of distractions; the Lord pity and pardon; but through mercy, I was afterwards much affected at prayers in the evening at St. Laurence church, and in singing, &c. which method is used in many churches at eight of the clock, after the shops are shut, and persons more at leisure. It was very pleasing to me to observe an extraordinary spirit of devotion in persons present, and notes for prayer desired for persons afflicted with a deep sense of sin, and therefore prayed for under the notion of great sinners under troubles of mind for sin: the Lord in mercy hear and answer prayers, and perfect the good work, in thy due time! I had also, afterwards (in my dear friend's absence) an extraordinary convenience of privacy, and was, through mercy, much affected in meditation and prayer.—9. Die Dom. Went to Mr. Stretton's meeting-place, but he not preaching, by reason of age and the extremity of the season, with Alderman Milner to the cathedral of St. Paul's; by their confused reading (two at the same time, the gospel or lessons) singing, prayers, and organs, with the continued noise and hurry of persons, that through the novelty of the method (different from that at York Minster,) and the corruption of my wicked heart, it was very unprofitable to me; the Lord pity and pardon! To hear Dr. Burgess, who, though he had some pleasant passages, which profane wits might sport with, yet preached very well. He preached above three hours, yet seemingly without weariness to himself or auditory. Called at Christ Church Hospital; stayed prayers and singing there; was pleased as well as surprised with the vast numbers of orphans there comfortably provided for, and the pious and prudent management thereof. Rest of evening at the inn, more unsuitably to the sabbath."

Such were the manners and feelings a hundred years ago—and we regret we must defer their further curious exhibition.

The Library of Entertaining Knowledge. Part VIII. Vol. IV. The Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties, illustrated by Anecdotes. Part II. London, 1830. C. Knight; Longman and Co.

If precept, example, and interesting anecdote, can stimulate to the pursuit of knowledge,

then must this little book be a valuable gift to the emulous and aspiring. From the earliest ages to our own day it is filled with illustrations of the great things accomplished by perseverance, in every art, in every science, in every noble enterprise. Such a production can be exemplified by any page, and we almost for form's sake extract the following:—

"The Count de Pagan was born in the beginning of the seventeenth century, and has been accounted the father of the modern science of fortification. Having entered the army at the early age of twelve, he lost his left eye before he was seventeen, at the siege of Montauban. He still, however, pursued his profession with unabated ardour, and distinguished himself by many acts of brilliant courage. At last, when about to be sent into Portugal with the rank of field marshal, he was seized with an illness, which deprived him of his remaining eye. He was yet only in his thirty-eighth year, and he determined that the misfortunes he had already sustained in the service of his country, should not prevent him from recommencing his public career in a new character. He had always been attached to mathematics, and he now devoted himself assiduously to the prosecution of his favourite study, with a view principally to the improvement of the science of fortification, for which his great experience in the field particularly fitted him. During the twenty years after this, which he passed in a state of total blindness, he gave a variety of publications to the world; among which may be mentioned, besides his well-known and largest work on Fortification, his 'Geometrical Theorems,' and his 'Astronomical Tables.' He is also the author of a rare book called 'An Historical and Geographical Account of the River of the Amazons,' which is remarkable as containing a chart asserted to have been made by himself after he was blind. It is said not to be very correct, although a wonderful production for such an artist. * * *

"Nor is music the only one of the fine arts in which the blind have excelled. We read of a sculptor who became blind at twenty years of age, and yet ten years afterwards made a statue of Pope Urban VIII. in clay, and another of Cosmo II. of Florence, of marble. Another blind sculptor is mentioned by Roger de Piles, in one of his works on painting; he executed a marble statue of our Charles I. with great taste and accuracy. Nor ought we to be surprised at this dexterity, if we may believe what is told us of a young French lady, who lost her sight in her second year, and of whose marvellous accomplishments we have an account in the Annual Register for 1762. This lady is said, notwithstanding her blindness, to have been an excellent player at cards, a ready and elegant writer, and even to have been able to read written characters. On sitting down to play at cards, she first went over the pack, marking every one of the fifty-two cards by so slight an indentation as scarcely to be perceptible to any one else on the closest inspection, but which, nevertheless, she herself, by the delicacy of her touch, instantly recognised. She then proceeded without difficulty, only requiring, of course, that every card should be named as it was played. In writing she used a sharp and hard-pointed pencil, which marked the paper so as to enable her to read what she had written with her finger-ends. All this, it must be confessed, seems very like a fiction; but it is, perhaps, scarcely so wonderful as what is told of an English lady, who was examined by several eminent physicians, and among others

by Sir Hans Sloane. She had been deprived, by disease, not only of her sight but of her powers of speech and hearing, so that there remained only the organs of touch, taste, and smell, by which she could hold communication with others. Deaf, dumb, and blind, as she was, however, she yet in course of time learned to converse with her friends by means of an alphabet made by their hands or fingers pressed in different ways upon her's. She very soon also acquired the power of writing with great neatness and exactness, and used to sit up in bed, we are told, at any hour of the night, either to write or to work, when she felt herself indisposed to sleep. We shall feel what an invaluable possession the knowledge of writing must have been to this individual, when we reflect, that on first being reduced to the state of deplorable helplessness which she afterwards found admitted of so many alleviations, nothing but the power she still retained of scrawling a few words, which yet she could not discern, could have enabled her at all to communicate her wishes or feelings to those around her. But for this power it would seem that she must have been for ever shut out from even the most imperfect intercourse with her species; for it was through it alone that she could intimate to them the meaning she wished to be assigned to each of the different palpable signs which constituted her alphabet. With this instrument of communication, the arrangement would be easily effected; it would otherwise have been impracticable. We have abundant reason to set a high value on the art of writing, but to this person it was invaluable. To us it is the most useful of all the arts; to her it was the means of restoration to life from a state of exclusion, almost as complete as that of the grave. But perhaps the most singular instance on record of a blind person triumphing over those difficulties of his situation, which are apparently most insuperable, is afforded in John Metcalf; or, as he was commonly called, Blind Jack, a well-known character, who died only a few years ago. This person was a native of Manchester or the neighbourhood; and Mr. Bew has given an account of him in the paper we have already quoted. After telling us that he became blind at a very early age, so as to be entirely ignorant of light and its various effects, the narrative proceeds as follows: 'This man passed the younger part of his life as a waggoner, and occasionally as a guide in intricate roads during the night, or when the tracks were covered with snow. Strange as this may appear to those who can see, the employment he has since undertaken is still more extraordinary; is one of the last to which we could suppose a blind man would ever turn his attention. His present occupation is that of projector and surveyor of highways in difficult and mountainous parts. With the assistance only of a long staff, I have several times met this man traversing the roads, ascending precipices, exploring valleys, and investigating their several extents, forms, and situations, so as to answer his designs in the best manner. The plans which he designs, and the estimates he makes, are done in a method peculiar to himself, and which he cannot well convey the meaning of to others. His abilities in this respect are nevertheless so great, that he finds constant employment. Most of the roads over the Peak in Derbyshire have been altered by his directions, particularly those in the vicinity of Buxton; and he is at this time constructing a new one betwixt Wilmslow and Congleton, with a view to open a communication to the great London road, without being obliged to

pass over the mountains.' Mr. Bew adds in a note, ' Since this paper was written, and had the honour of being delivered to the society, I have met this blind projector of the roads, who was alone as usual; and amongst other conversation, I made some inquiries concerning this new road. It was really astonishing to hear with what accuracy he described the courses and the nature of the different soils through which it was conducted. Having mentioned to him a boggy piece of ground it passed through, he observed, that ' that was the only place he had doubts concerning; and that he was apprehensive they had, contrary to his directions, been too sparing of their materials.' "

" We may here mention the wretched Eugene Aram, who was tried and convicted, in 1750, for a murder committed fourteen years before. The strange circumstances which, after so long a concealment, led to the discovery of this crime, form one of the most singular chapters in the history of human guilt. This man, whom bad passions led to the commission of so sad an atrocity, and, in consequence, to so miserable an end, strikingly exemplified, in the previous part of his life, what resolution and perseverance may accomplish in the work of self-education. Aram, who was born in Yorkshire, in the year 1704, only learned to read a little English in the school of his native village, and never afterwards had the benefit of any further instruction; yet, by his own exertions, he first qualified himself to teach all the more common branches of education, including arithmetic and mathematics, and then proceeded, with an industry that has scarcely been surpassed, to make his way to the highest departments of learning. In a letter written to a clerical friend from York Castle, after his conviction, in which he gives an account of his life, he says, referring to the period when he was first engaged in thus at the same time teaching others and himself, ' Perceiving the deficiency in my education, and sensible of my want of the learned languages, and prompted by an irresistible covetousness of knowledge, I commenced a series of studies in that way, and undertook the tediousness, the intricacies, and the labours of grammar. I selected Lilly from the rest, all which I got and repeated by heart. The task of repeating it all every day was impossible while I attended the school; so I divided it into portions, by which method it was pronounced thrice every week; and this I performed for years. Next I became acquainted with Camden's Greek Grammar, which I also repeated in the same manner, *memoriter*. Thus instructed, I entered upon the Latin classics, whose allurements repaid my assiduities and my labours. I remember to have at first hung over five lines for a whole day; and never, in all the painful course of my reading, left any one passage but I did, or thought I did, perfectly comprehend it. After I had accurately perused every one of the Latin classics, historians, and poets, I went through the Greek Testament, first parsing every word as I proceeded: next I ventured upon Hesiod, Homer, Theocritus, Herodotus, Thucydides, and all the Greek tragedians. A tedious labour was this; but my former acquaintance with history lessened it extremely, because it threw a light upon many passages which, without that assistance, must have appeared obscure.' There was scarcely any part of literature, indeed, with which Aram was not profoundly conversant. History, antiquities, heraldry, botany, had all been elaborately and extensively studied by him; but his

favourite pursuit was the investigation and comparison of languages, with a view to the determination of their origin and connexion. For this purpose, in addition to the Greek, Latin, and French, he had studied with great attention several of the oriental tongues, and all the remaining dialects of the Celtic. He had meditated, indeed, the compilation of a dictionary of the Celtic, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English, in which different languages he is said to have left behind him a list of about three thousand words, which he considered them to possess in common. Some of his observations upon this subject have been printed, and are creditable both to his ingenuity and good sense. The address, we may add, which he delivered on his trial in his own defence, is an extraordinary specimen of the curious learning with which his mind seems to have been stored. But he is a mournful example of high mental powers brought low by ill-regulated passions, and of the vanity and worthlessness even of talents and knowledge, when separated from moral principle."

We differ a good deal from the editor in his opinion of poetry and poets: mechanical rules cannot be applied to genius. But we will not part from the four excellent volumes which he has now given the public, without saying, that in their united and complete form they are truly deserving a shelf of the *Library of Entertaining Knowledge*. The portraits which embellish the last volume are beautifully engraved; and the whole series eminently entitled to public favour.

Memoirs of the Tower of London: comprising Historical and Descriptive Accounts of National Fortress and Palace; Anecdotes of State Prisoners, of the Armories, Jewels, Regalia, Records, Menagerie, &c. &c. By J. Britton and E. W. Brayley, FF.S.A. &c. With Engravings on Wood, by Branson and Wright. pp. 374. London, 1830. USHERED into the world with the following opposite line from Shakespeare, "I am come to survey the tower this day," the volume before us is calculated to afford much rational amusement and information to the general reader. Not confined to the topographer and antiquary only, it is addressed to every class of persons; for the Tower of London has peculiar claims on the attention and curiosity of Englishmen. The young, the old, the rich, the poor, the citizen, and the countryman, have all read or heard something about the memorable events of this metropolitan fortress. Royal and noble prisoners, solitary confinement, secret murders, tortures, and various other modes of inflicting misery, are prominent features in its annals; contrasted with which we see festivities of all kinds, tournaments, games, and revelry, mixed up in the scene. One of our monarchs was a sort of Wombwell in beastly sports, for the royal lions and dogs were placed in one den together, to worry and murder each other, as kingly pastime.

" James the First not only made additions to the collection of animals in the Tower, but also frequently resorted to that menagerie, both to amuse himself with the beasts, and to witness the barbarous sport of baiting the lions with dogs. It is particularly recorded by Howes, that on the 13th of March, 1603-4, whilst the king was lodging in the Tower, he was ' told of the lions,' and after some inquiries, and in order to try the courage of the English mastiff, he ' caused Edward Alleyn, now sworne the prince's man, and master of the Beare Garden, to fetch secretly three of the fiercest dogs in the

garden.' When the dogs were brought, ' The king, queene, and prince, with four or five lords, went to the *Lions' Toure*, and caused the lustiest lion to be separated from his mate, and put into the lion's den one dog alone, who presently flew to the face of the lion; but the lion suddenly shooke him off, and grapt him fast by the neck, drawing the dog up stairs and downe staires. The king now perceiving the lion greatly exceede the dog in strength, but nothing in noble heart and courage, caused another dog to be put into the denne, who prooved as hot and lusty as his fellow, and tooke the lion by the face; but the lion began to deale with him as with the former: whereupon the king commanded the third dog to be put in, before the second dog was spoiled; which third dog, more fierce and fell than eyther of the former, and in despite eyther of clawes or strength, tooke the lion by the lip; but the lion so tore the dog by the eyes, head, and face, that he lost his hold, and then the lion tooke the dog's necke in his mouth, drawing him up and downe as he did the former; but being wearied, could not bite so deadly as at the first. Now, whilst the last dog was thus hand to hand with the lion in the upper roome, the other two dogs were fighting together in the lower roome; whereupon the king caused the lion to be driven downe, thinking the lion would have parted them; but when he saw he must needs come by them, he leaped cleane over them both; and contrary to the kinge's expectation, the lion fled into an inward den, and would not by any means endure the presence of the dogs; albeit, the last dog pursued eagerly, but could not finde the way to the lyon. You shall understand the two last dogs, whilst the lion held them both under his pawes, did bite the lion by the belly, whereat the lion roared so extreamely that the earth shooke withall, and the next lion ramp'd and roared as if he would have made rescue.'

" In the same work are the following particulars respecting the menagerie, and of a second visit made by King James to the lion's den, in June 1605:—' In the spring of this yeare the kinge builded a wall, and filled up with earth all that part of the mote or ditch about the west sid of the lion's den, and appoynted a drawing partition to be made towards the south part thereof, the one part thereof to serve for the breeding lionesse, where she shall have whelps, and the other part thereof for a walke for other lions. The kinge caused also three trap doores to bee made in the wall of the lyon's den, for the lyons to goe into their walke at the pleasure of the keeper; which walke shall be maintayned and kept for especiall place to baignt the lyons with dogges, beares, bulles, bores, &c.—Munday, June 3, in the afternoone, his majestie, being accompanied with the Duke of Lenox, the Earles of Worcester, Pembroke, Southampton, Suffolke, Devonshire, Salisbury, and Mountgomery, and Lord Heskin, captayne of his highnesse guarde, with many knights and gentlemen of name, came to the Lyon's Tower, and for that time was placed over the platform of the lyons, because as yet the two galleries were not builded, the one of them for the king and great lords, and the other for speciall personages. The king being placed as aforesayde, comauanded Master Raph Gyll, keeper of the lyons, that his servants should put forth into the walke the male and female breeders, but the lyons woulde not goe out by any ordinary meanes that could be used, neither would they come neare the trap doore until they were forced out with burning linkes; and when

they were come downe into the walke, they were both amazed, and stood looking about them, and gazing into the ayre; then was there two rakes of mutton thrown unto them, which they did presently eate; then was there a lusty live cooke cast unto them, which they presently killed and sucked his blood; then was there another live cooke cast unto them, which they likewise killed, but sucked not his blood. After that the kinge caused a live lambe to be easily let down unto them by a rope; and being come to the gronde, the lambe lay upon his knees, and both the lyons stode in their former places, and only beheld the lambe; but presently the lamb rose up and went unto the lyons, who very gently looked upon him and smelled on him, without signe of any further hurt; then the lambe was very softly drawne up againe in as good plight as he was let downe. Then they caused those lyons to be put into their denne, and another male lyon only to be put forth, and two lusty mastiffes, at a by doore, to be let in to him; and they flew fiercely upon him, and perceiving the lyon's necke to be so defended with hayre they could not hurt him, sought only to bite him by the face, and did so; then was there a third dogge let in, as fierce as the fiercest one of them, a brenched dogge; he tooke the lyon by the face, and turned him upon his backe; but the lyon spoyled them all: the best dogge died the next day.'

Another combat was exhibited on the 23d June, 1609, when King James and all his family, with divers noblemen, and many others, assembled in the Tower, 'to see a trial of the lyon's single valour against a great fierce beare who had killed a child that was negligently left in the beare-house;' yet neither 'the great lion,' which was first 'put forth,' nor 'divers other lyons,' nor 'the two young lustie lions, which were bred in that yard, and were now grown great,' could be induced to fight, but all 'sought the next way into their dennes, as soone as they espied the trap-doores open.' A stone-horse, however, which had been turned into the same yard, would have been worried to death by six dogs, had not the king commanded the bear-wards to rescue him. About a fortnight afterwards, the bear was baited to death upon a stage, by the king's order; 'and unto the mother of the murdered child was given twenty pounds out of the money which the people gave to see the bear kil'd.'

On the 20th of April, 1610, Prince Henry, with his cousin Frederick Ulric, son of the Duke of Brunswick, accompanied by several noblemen and other persons, 'came privately to the Tower, and caused the great lion to be put into the yard, and four dogges at a course to be set upon him. These were choise dogges, and few al at the lion's head; whereat the lion became enraged, and furiously bit divers dogges by the head and throat, holding their heads and necks in his mouth, as a cat doth hould a rat; al which notwithstanding, many of them would not let go their hould until they were utterly spoile. After divers courses, and spoile of divers dogges, and great likelihood of spoile of more, the beare-wards set a lusty dogge upon the mouth of the lyon, which last dog, sierzing the lyon's tung, pulled it out of his mouth, and held it so fast that the lyon neither bite him nor any other; whereupon it was generally imagined that these dogges would instantly spoile the lyon, he being now out of breath, and bar'd from biting.' The 'young lusty lyon and lyonesse,' which had been whelped in the menagerie, were now 'put out

together, to see if they would rescue the third; but they would not, but fearfully gazed upon the dogges,' and were at last chased into their den. All the dogs except one were then taken from the lion, 'who having fought long, and his tongue torn, lay staring and panting a pretie while, so as all the behoulders thought he had been utterly spoiled and spent; but upon a sodaine, he gazed upon that dog which remained; and as soon as he had spoiled him, espying the trap-doore open, ran hastilie into his den: and whilst he was hot he would never offer to lie downe, but walked too and fro.'

Those who cannot afford Brayley's large and expensive *History of the Tower*, will find this neat little volume an excellent succedaneum.

Shreds and Patches of History, in the form of Riddles, Vol. I.; Explanations and Remarks, Vol. II. London, 1829. Rodwell.

In these small volumes a novel method of impressing upon the mind, or reviving in the recollection, numerous important and interesting historical facts, has been adopted. Hitherto enigmas have answered scarcely any other end than that of exercising ingenuity in the development of trifles. The author has here made them subservient to the purposes of instruction and amusement, combining the *utile dulci* in such a manner that time may be passed, not wasted, in the solution of riddles. In many respects these *Shreds and Patches* will be found superior to the generality of collections of historical questions. In the first volume the author states an historical fact in obscure terms, which may recall it to the reader's memory; and in the second, an elucidation is given, accompanied by observations which, for the most part, may be esteemed as judicious.

Personal Narrative of a Mission to the South of India, from 1820 to 1828. By Elijah Hoole. Illustrated with Lithographic Plates. Part I. 8vo. pp. 215. London, 1829. Longman and Co.

THIS is a work which belongs properly to a class of persons who, whether wisely or not, is questioned by their friends and adversaries, expend large sums of money in sending missionaries abroad, with the view to the conversion of heathen nations. Whatever relates to India is at this period particularly interesting, and any thing like sound information on subjects connected with this large portion of the British empire cannot be otherwise than acceptable; but we are sorry to say these pages supply very little of the required intelligence. In one place we are informed, that the God of providence is the God of all grace; in another, that jungles are the resort of tigers; in a third, that the cholera morbus is a dreadful and *unaccountable* disease. Such being the general quality of the news, we shall offer no extracts.

The Christian Physiologist: Tales illustrative of the Five Senses. Edited by the Author of the "Collegians," &c. &c. E. Bull.

We cannot but consider this volume to be a failure; one of those constructed upon principles far superior either to the design or execution. The tales that illustrate are most of them similes of dissimilitude; and, in being subservient to one particular view, are somewhat *apropos des boutees*. For example, the selfish glutony of the Crotarie would have been equally fatal, had it only been the necessary gratification of absolute want. The diatribe against perfumes is

in a most exaggerated spirit; and a long, tiresome allegory of Pysche belongs to a school over whose departure the public has long been grateful. The "Dumb Felix" is the prettiest story in the book, and that has been published before.

Commentaries on the Use and Necessity of Lavements in the Correction of Habitual Constipation, &c. through the Sympathetic Relations of the Lower Bowels. By James Scott, Surgeon. 8vo. pp. 185. London, 1830. Churchill.

A LONG title-page expresses so fully and truly the object of this work, that nothing is requisite from us except to state our opinion as to its execution. The author has left no topic connected with his subject without a most satisfactory illustration. A production of this description was much wanted in the profession; and we believe that it will be found extremely serviceable, as, indeed, it is well adapted, to the general reader: to mothers of families it will be particularly useful.

ARTS AND SCIENCES. ROYAL INSTITUTION.

MR. GILBERT BURNET on the natural and general history of the oak, especially of the naval oak of Britain. The subject being too extensive to be fully discussed in a single address, the lecturer selected a few of the more interesting points:—these embraced the comparative durability of oak, British and foreign, and of the several native species; experiments by which the value of timber for endurance between wind and water, hitherto chiefly judged of empirically, or only discovered by premature decay, may be ascertained previously to its employment in naval architecture, and other important works; the botanical characters of the several British species, and their varieties; with a notice of the many other trees included by the ancients under the common term *oak*, and of the use of acorns as food; and, finally, recollections of some of the most remarkable oaks for size, age, &c., with samples of the durability of oaken timber. Mr. Burnet dwelt chiefly on those points, and perhaps they were the most worthy of attention, which related to experiments for ascertaining the prospective durability of timber, by subjecting specimens to many of those influences in quick succession, by art. which, under ordinary circumstances, occur only in the lapse of years, viz., the vicissitudes of heat and cold, and wet and dry, and thus ascertaining the solubility of the ligneous material deposited in the cells of the wood, and upon which its chief strength depends; and also the relative proportions of water that the partly-emptied cells would absorb, which, when frozen, must dilate the cavities of the timber, allowing still more rapid solution of its substance, and laying the foundation of rents, clefts, rotting, &c., with all the other effects of exposure to atmospheric changes. These vicissitudes were proposed to be imitated by soaking pieces of wood in cold and warm water, drying them, freezing them, &c.; specimens were shewn, which had been thus treated: it appeared that the English naval oak (*Q. pedunculata vel navalis*) parts with much less of its ligneous matter than Norway, Dutch, French, American, or the other native species; and that, when frozen repeatedly, it remains firm and solid, while the others become rough, and frequently exhibit very serious cracks. Other specimens were on the table, which had been steeped in saline solutions, the crystal-

lising of which (as in Mr. Brande's test for stone, described in one of the Royal Institution reports last session) it was believed would answer as well in warm countries, or in warm weather, as the action of frost, which, in the other experiments, had been resorted to. The lecturer observed, that in some modern publications, where the superiority of the peduncled oak was very properly insisted on for naval purposes, the other had been most injudiciously condemned, as affording a worthless and a perishable wood; for the experiments of Tredgold shew that the sessile-fruited gives a timber both stronger and tougher than the stalk-fruited, in the ratio of 12600 and 108 to 11592 and 81—so that it is far from worthless; and though much inferior in durability when exposed to atmospheric changes, (as between wind and water), to the naval oak; when kept dry, as in domestic architecture, it is also far from perishable: as proofs of this, the roofs of many of our old halls and cathedrals were cited, the wood of which, though often mistaken for chestnut, was in fact oak: this was sufficiently proved by an analysis of a piece of one of the rafters of Westminster Hall; which, with specimens from Windsor Castle of the tower of Edward III., were upon the table. Mr. Burnet concluded with a few interesting remarks on the use of acorns as bread: by allowing these, he said, to germinate, and then suddenly checking their growth by heat, as in the process of malting barley, a considerable saccharine formation was obtained. Specimens of acorn bread were on the table; and if not so palatable as the fare provided by the managers of the Institution, were by no means disagreeable. In the library were several models of useful inventions; amongst them was Newman's artificial horizon, and some exceedingly beautiful architectural models by Mr. Day.

THE following is an abstract of the Bakerian lecture on the "manufacture of glass for optical purposes;"* by Michael Faraday, Esq. F.R.S.

"As an introduction to his paper, the author gives a short account of the circumstances which have led to the present inquiry. He states the difficulties that exist in procuring glass sufficiently homogeneous to answer the purposes of the optician; and adverts to the efforts made by Guinand and by Fraunhofer to overcome them. As the art was still imperfectly known in this country, the President of the Royal Society, in the year 1824, suggested the appointment of a committee; whose labours were facilitated by the government's removing the restrictions imposed by the excise laws upon experiments on glass, and also undertaking to bear all the expenses of the inquiry, as long as it held out a reasonable expectation of ultimate success. An experimental glass-house was at first built on the premises of Messrs. Pellatt and Green, at the Falcon Glass Works; but Mr. Faraday being unable to conduct the experiments at that distance from his own residence, the president and council of the Royal Society obtained leave of the president and managers of the Royal Institution to erect another experimental furnace for continuing the investigation on their premises. The author, being intrusted with the immediate superintendence of the experimental part of the manu-

* The importance of the experiments on the manufacture of glass for astronomical observations, both in a commercial and scientific point of view, renders it very agreeable to us to lay before the public an analysis of the ingenious means to which Mr. Faraday has had recourse. The skill and talents of that gentleman deserve the highest eulogy.—*Ed. L. G.*

facture of the glass, conceives it to be his especial duty, at the present stage of the inquiry, to give an account of what has been done in his department; for although the investigation is yet far from being completed, he trusts that a decided step has now been made in the manufacture of glass for optical purposes, and that it is due to the Society, as well as to the government, to render an account of the results hitherto obtained. The author begins this account by a statement of the usual defects incident to glass, which destroy the regularity of its action on light. These are, on the one hand, streaks, striæ, veins, and tails; and, on the other hand, minute bubbles: the former arising from the want of homogeneity—the latter from the intermixture of air. Of these, the first class of defects constitute the most serious evil, as they interfere with the rectilinear course of the rays of light while traversing the glass; while the latter are injurious merely from the interception of the rays, and their dispersion in all directions. The greater the difference in specific gravity of the ingredients of the glass, the greater is the tendency to form streaks when they are fused together: hence flint glass, which contains a large proportion of lead, is more liable to this defect than either crown or plate glass. After numerous trials of materials different from those which enter into the composition of the ordinary kinds of glass, borate of lead and silica were fixed upon as the most eligible; and as near an approximation as possible to a definite chemical union of their elements was arrived at, by taking single proportions of each, and endeavouring to procure them, previous to combination, in the greatest possible state of purity. The oxide of lead was obtained from the nitrate of the metal previously crystallised. The boracic acid was also selected from the purest crystals afforded by the manufacturer, and carefully tested to ascertain its freedom from foreign matters. The silica employed was that of flint-glass-makers' sand, well washed and calcined, and freed from iron by nitric acid. It was afterwards combined with protoxide of lead. These materials were then mixed, in the proportion of 154:14 parts of nitrate of lead, 24 of silicate of lead, and 42 of crystallised boracic acid, and melted together in a separate furnace, adapted expressly for this preliminary operation, and of which a minute description is given. A tray was then prepared of thin laminae of platina—all the apertures of which were carefully closed by soldering—for containing the pulverised glass, which was to be subjected to the final melting in a furnace of peculiar construction, which the author terms the finishing furnace. After numerous trials of substances for constructing the chamber in which the fusion of the glass contained in the tray was to be conducted, recourse was had to the materials from which the Cornish crucibles are manufactured, and which were obtained through the kindness of the president, and were expressly manufactured for the purpose by Mr. Mitchell, of Cornwall. In order to prevent the reduction of any portion of the lead entering into the composition of the glass, a current of fresh air was introduced by a tube, and made to pass along the surface of the fused glass. A very minute and circumstantial account is given of all the manipulations necessary for conducting these processes in all their stages; in some of which, however, the best methods of proceeding yet remain to be ascertained—variations having been made up to the very last experiment; and it is only by still more extensive experience that the author ex-

pects the proper arrangements will ultimately be settled. Directions are given as to the occasional inspection of the glass during the process, the mode of stirring by a rake of platina, and the plan devised by the author of accelerating the disengagement and escape of bubbles, by throwing into the melted materials a quantity of pulverised platina mixed with fragments of the same kind of glass. The glass which has been obtained by the mixture of the materials above mentioned, constituting silicated borate of lead, has a specific gravity of 5:44, and high refractive and dispersive powers, and, perhaps, also very considerable reflecting power. It is softer than ordinary glass, but less liable to be tarnished by sulphureous vapours, as they usually exist in the atmosphere; and also less acted upon by moisture than glass into which potash enters as an ingredient; it is likewise a much more perfect electric than common glass.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

AT a meeting on Tuesday, the committee of investigation reported, that there existed arrears due to the Society to the amount of 6,000*l.*, and suggested the expediency of immediately having the same collected, preparatory to a final arrangement of the accounts. One member, (Mr. Kerr,) at the end of a very warm address, called upon Mr. Sabine to resign, or the members to withhold their subscriptions. A dialogue, none of the best-tempered, was kept up for some time. During a momentary pause, Mr. Sabine drew forth a garden toy for the amusement of the meeting. M. Stapleton, Esq. and others, did not seem to relish scientific improvement, and viewed the production of the toy as a "put off;" hostilities were therefore again resumed: ultimately, however, the report was received as a step in *limine*.

ANCIENT AND MODERN EGYPT.

Mons. Champollion's Seventeenth Letter.

Thebes (west bank), June 26th, 1829.

I HAVE just returned from studying in all its parts a little temple, in perfect preservation, situated behind the Amenophion, in a small valley formed by the rocks of the Libyan mountain, and a large fragment of them which has detached itself on the side of the plain. This monument has been described by the Egyptian commission, under the name of "the small temple of Isis."

The traveller is attracted to this solitary and barren spot by a not very regular enclosure, built of unbaked bricks, and which is seen from a considerable distance, because it stands on rather elevated ground. It is entered by a little propylon of brown free-stone sunk into the enclosure, and covered on the outside with sculptures coarsely executed. The pictures which adorn the case of this door represent the Ptolemy-Soter II. sacrificing, on the right side, to the goddess Hathô (Venus), and to the great triad of Thebes,—Amon-Ra, Mouth, and Chons; and on the left side, to the goddess Thmî, or Thmî (truth or justice, Themis), and to a triad composed of the hieroccephalous god Mandou, his wife Ritho, and their son Harphré. These three divinities, which are those principally worshipped at Hermonthis, occupy the part of the door-case fronting that capital of Nome.

When one is a little familiar with the system of the decoration of the Egyptian monuments, these short details are sufficient to establish with certainty,—first, to what divinities the temple to which this propylon gives

admission was especially dedicated; secondly, what divinities there enjoyed equal regal rank. It appears, from all the evidence, that in this temple was especially worshipped the principle of beauty, confounded and identified with the principle of truth or justice; or, in mythological terms, that this edifice was consecrated to the goddess Hathör, identified with the goddess Thmēi. These were, in fact, the two goddesses who received the earliest homage of Sotet II.; and as the building constituted a part of Thebes, and was in the vicinity of the Nome of Hermonthis, sacrifices were offered there, in conformity to a rule of sound policy which I have explained elsewhere, in honour of the Theban and Hermonthic triads. It was too hasty, therefore, to give a name to this temple, founded on mere conjectures.

The same adorations are repeated on the door of the temple, properly so called, which passes through a little peristyle, supported by columns, the capitals of which are ornamented with lotus flowers and papyrus tufts combined. The columns and the walls have never been decorated with sculptures,—which is far from being the case with the pronaos, formed of two columns and two pillars, ornamented with symbolical heads of the goddess Hathör, to whom the temple was consecrated. The pictures which cover the shafts of the columns represent sacrifices made to that goddess, and to her second form Thmēi; as also to the gods Amon-Ra, Mandon, Tmouth (Esculapius), and several tertiary forms of the goddess Hathör, who was worshipped by King Ptolemy-Epiphanes, in whose reign the dedication of the monument took place, which is proved by the great hieroglyphic inscription sculptured all along the frieze of the pronaos. The following is a translation of the two confronting parts of this dedicatory formula:

(The right part.) First line. "The king (the god) Epiphanes, whom Phtah-Thoré has proved, the living image of Amon-Ra, the cherished of the gods and of the goddess-mothers, the well-beloved of Amon-Ra, has caused this building to be erected in honour of Amon-Ra, &c., that he may live for ever." Second line. "The divine sister of (Ptolemy), ever living, the god beloved by Phtah, the cherished of Amon-Ra, the friend of the god (Pmainousé). (the rest is destroyed.)

(The left part.) First line. "The sun's son (Ptolemy), ever living, the god beloved by Phtah, the cherished of the gods and of the goddess-mothers, the well-beloved of Hathör, has caused this building to be erected in honour of his mother, the ruler of the west, that he may live for ever." Second line. "The royal spouse (Cleopatra), the well-beloved of Thmēi, the ruler of the west, has caused this building to be erected. (the rest is wanting.)

These texts entirely justify the inferences which we deduced from the sculptures of the propylion alone, with respect to the particular divinities honoured in this temple. It is equally established that the dedication of this sacred edifice was made by the fifth of the Ptolemies, about the year 200 before Christ.

The bas-reliefs still existing on the walls upon the right and left of the pronaos, as well as upon the facade of the temple forming the back part of the same pronaos, all belong to the reign of Epiphanes. They all refer to the goddesses Hathör and Thmēi, as well as to the great divinities of Thebes and Hermonthis.

The naos is divided into three contiguous halls, which are three genuine sanctuaries. That in the middle, or the principal one, sculp-

tured all over, contains representations of sacrifices to all the gods worshipped in the temple, the two triads already described, and, principally, the goddesses Hathör and Thmēi, who appear in almost every scene. There is no mention but of these two divinities in the dedications of the sanctuary, inscribed on the friezes of the right and the left, in the name of Ptolemy-Philopator:

"The Horus, supporter of Egypt, he who embellished the temples, like Thoth the twice great, the lord of panegyrics, like Phtah, the chief resembling the sun, the seed of the founder-gods, the proved by Phtah, &c., the sun's son, Ptolemy ever living, the well-beloved of Isis, the friend of his father (Philopator), has caused this erection in honour of his mother, Hathör, the ruler of the west." (Dedication on the left.)

Almost all the sculptures of the first sanctuary go back to the reign of Philopator, who there represented, followed by his wife, Arsinoë, worshipping the two goddesses. Only two pictures bear the image of Ptolemy-Epiphanes, Philopator's son and successor. The following inscription relative to the embellishments executed in the subsequent reign—that of Evergetes II. and his two wives—is on the walls on the right and left :

"Great restoration of the building executed by the king, the seed of the enlightened gods, proved by Phtah, &c. &c., Ptolemy ever living, &c., by his royal sister, the sovereign director of the world, Cleopatra; and by his royal spouse, the sovereign director of the world, Cleopatra, the great gods cherished of Amon-Ra."

The sanctuary on the right belongs more especially to the goddess Hathör. This great divinity is there represented, under various forms, receiving the homage of kings Philopator and Epiphanes: the dedications on the friezes are in the name of the latter.

The sanctuary on the left was consecrated to the goddess Thmēi, the Dice and Alethia of the Egyptian fables. All the pictures which decorate this chapel also have reference to the important functions which that divinity performed in Amenti, the western regions or hell of the Egyptians.

The two sovereigns of that terrible place, in which souls were judged—Osiris and Isis—receive, in the first instance, the homage of Ptolemy and Arsinoë, the Philopatric gods; and on the wall upon the left is sculptured the grand scene of the psychostasy. This vast bas-relief represents the hypostyle hall (Oskh), or judgment-hall of Amenti, with suitable decorations. The chief judge, Osiris, occupies the bottom of the hall. At the foot of his throne rises the lotus, the emblem of the material world, surmounted by the images of his four children, the governors of the four cardinal points.

Forty-two judges, Osiris's assessors, are also arranged in two lines, their heads surmounted by an ostrich feather, the symbol of justice. Standing on a socle (a small pedestal) before the throne, the Egyptian cerberus, a monster composed of three diverse natures—the crocodile, the lion, and the hippopotamus—opens its wide jaws, and threatens the guilty souls. His name—Teoum-en-ement—signifies the devourer of the west, or of hell. Towards the door of the tribunal appears the goddess Thmēi, doubled, that is to say, twice represented, in consequence of her double attributes, as the goddess of justice and as the goddess of truth. The first form, under the character of Thmēi, the ruler of Amenti (truth), presents

the soul of an Egyptian, in a bodily shape, to the second form of the goddess (justice), whose legend is as follows:—"Thmēi, who lives in Amenti, where she weighs hearts in the balance; no wicked person can escape her." In the neighbourhood of the individual who is about to be tried, are the following words:—"The arrival of a soul in Amenti." Further on, the infernal balance is erected; the gods, Horus, the son of Isis, with the head of a hawk, and Anubis, the son of Osiris, with the head of a jackal, place in the scales, the one the heart of the accused, the other an ostrich feather, the emblem of justice. Between the awful instrument which is to decide the fate of the soul, and Osiris's throne, is placed the ibiocephalous god Thoth, the twice great, the lord of Schmoun (Hermopolis Magna), the lord of divine speech, the secretary of justice of the other great gods in the hall of justice and truth. This divine registrar writes the result of the trial to which the heart of the defunct Egyptian is subjected, and is about to present his report to the sovereign judge.

It is evident that the single fact of the consecration of this third sanctuary to the goddess Thmēi explains the representation there of the psychostasy; and that it has been too lightly concluded, from the presence of this curious picture, equally introduced in the second part of all funeral rituals, that this temple was a sort of funereal edifice, which might even have served as a place of sepulture to the most distinguished members of the sacerdotal order. Nothing warrants such an hypothesis. It is true that the environs of the enclosure which surrounds this monument have been pierced with sepulchral excavations, and with Egyptian catacombs of every epoch; but the temple of Hathör and Thmēi is not the only sacred edifice raised amidst tombs. It would be necessary also to consider as funereal temples the palace of Sesostris, or the Rhamesseion, the temple of Ammon at El-Assasif, the palace of Kourna, &c., which would be indefensible in every respect, and which is formally contradicted by all the Egyptian inscriptions which cover their walls. My opinion is founded on an attentive and minute examination of the places. I have not yet finished at Thebes—if indeed it be possible to finish amidst so many monuments. But my time presses. I hasten to new researches. Adieu.

LITERARY AND LEARNED. ROYAL SOCIETY.

THE President in the chair.—A paper was read, entitled "Observations made with the invariable pendulum (Jones's), No. 4, at the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope, for the purpose of determining the compression of the earth," by the Rev. Fearon Fellows, astronomer of the Cape Observatory, communicated by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; who also communicated a notice of a meteor observed at the Cape of Good Hope, Oct. 19th, 1829, in a letter from Captain Ronald, assistant astronomer at the Cape Observatory to the Rev. F. Fellows. There was also read a memoir in the developement of functions, by J. Walsh, Esq.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

On Thursday last, Mr. Hamilton, V.P., in the chair. Drawings of some tiles found in the rubbish of Grey's church, Oxford, were exhibited to the Society.

Three letters from the late Mr. Murphy to the Right Hon. W. Cunningham, giving an

account of the circumstances under which he made his drawings of the Batalha, were read, with an introductory communication from Mr. Crofton Croker.

A paper on the Levant Trade in the time of James the First, was read by Mr. Ellis: on which we may remark, that the Levant Company was established by charter in 1553,—a fact which appears to have escaped Mr. Ellis's research.

LONDON PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

JAN. 4th.—Dr. John Elliotson, in the chair.—Mr. Cooper laid before the meeting a cast of the skull of Lyset, who committed forgery, and upon his apprehension by the officers of justice put a period to his existence by cutting the carotid artery. The cerebral organization of this individual, Mr. Cooper declared to be in exact accordance with his character: he particularly pointed out the deficiency of the organ of conscientiousness, and the general fulness of the lateral regions of the head. Lyset was a good botanist and an excellent draughtsman; both of which were also asserted to be in conformity with his development. Mr. Cooper then presented a cast of the head of Baskerville, the celebrated printer, taken at the time his body was removed, on account of the formation of a canal which passed through Baskerville's garden at Birmingham, where (in compliance with his will) he was interred.

Mr. Hawkins read a paper, the result of his "observations of the character of the Austrians and Prussians;" made during a late sojourn of some months on the continent, and argued for the value of phrenology, in enabling us to form a correct estimate of national character.

At the meeting on the 18th, Dr. Epps read a paper on "Philology in connexion with phrenology."

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY.*

THE lectures at the Academy began on Monday evening: Mr. Westmacott, the Professor of Sculpture, opened the session. Before he entered on his subject, having ascended the rostrum, he addressed the Academy in nearly the following words:—

"Gentlemen,—I resume my lectures this year with feelings far different from those when I last addressed you. Any apology for this preface will, I am confident, be considered unnecessary; for although my duty to you may not strictly require it, I should but ill discharge that which I owe to my own feelings if I were to pass by an event in silence which has diffused a grief through this Academy, through every Society in the country connected with liberal pursuits, and felt, indeed, throughout every civilised part of Europe. Genius and great attainments will ever command the respect of mankind; but when with these are combined the social and milder virtues, when gentleness of manners and the practice of the graceful courtesies of life are blended with benevolence of heart, we dwell with peculiar fondness on the memory of such rare accomplishments. As a sculptor I feel unfitted to speak of the distinguishing excellencies of our late lamented President further than as elementary qualities, which the sisters of art equally require. A long series of years, and none without some splendid addition to his fame, marked in their application the soundness of his principles, his accuracy of perception, his clearness of judg-

ment, his comprehensive endowments. Though expressed with suitable warmth, the delicacy of his character never suffered him to press the confidence of his opinions upon the conviction of others; it would be indeed impossible to find an artist more free from presumption, or more disposed to a liberal acknowledgment of the merits of others. To a refined taste he united a thorough acquaintance with the general literature and classics of his own country, and few had more acuteness in discovering their beauties, or readiness in applying their images, wherever the character of his works admitted. His illustrations of Cato, Coriolanus, and Hamlet, may be considered historical works, and examples of his creative genius, possessing a vigour of imagination, a property of sentiment, breadth and chasteness of composition, worthy to be ranked with the classic and distinguished efforts of the 16th century; whilst his more comprehensive powers were displayed in the admirable picture of Satan: all eminent proofs that he possessed talents equal to the accomplishment of the highest designs in the art. If considered with relation to this Academy, whether in the discharge of the duties of the high station he filled, or simply as an academician, no man has died with better claims to the respect of his brother members. Unremitting diligence, zeal for the interests of the Institution, and equal deportment, distinguished him in the first; how effectually he supported it in the second, the unanimous homage which his talent elicited abundantly declares. In both we cannot but feel surprised that he could have accomplished, in the multifarious demands upon his time, not only so much, but so well.

"To you, gentlemen, (looking to the students,) a more than common share of his attention was devoted. To you he was ever accessible—his indulgence encouraged—his observations enlightened—his judgment confirmed;—and I may add, where genius required it, his liberality sustained. It is not to aggravate your misfortune that I intimate the extent of your loss; but to stimulate in those younger bosoms amongst you, and many there are, I trust, who thirst for fame and honour—the emulation of his great qualities—to excite you to the exercise of the precepts he has delivered to you; and to remind you, that though his counsels are withdrawn, the examples he has left, and the principles he pursued for their achievement, were the result of perseverance and well-directed time and genius. To his country, and to those who loved him, it is a proud consolation that Heaven spared him until he had by his talents justly acquired the judgment of his own, and accordance of rival countries, to place him in the list of those imperishable names which serve at once to adorn, to dignify, and to perpetuate, the history and arts of his country."

We reported these lectures so fully last season that there is now little left for us to do. This, the first of the session, embraced the early history of the art; remarks on the capabilities of painting as opposed to sculpture,—on style and mannerism. The lecturer's observations on the last point were exceedingly well-timed, delivered as they were in an age when our youthful artists may be but too prone to copy the *peculiarities* of a successful master.

The lecture was well received, and the Academy was crowded. In the absence of the President, Mr. Hilton the keeper, as usual, took the chair.

Mr. Charles Eastlake, whose paintings of Italian banditti have been so much admired, is

the new Royal Academician, in the room of the late Mr. Dawe.

BRITISH GALLERY.

[Third Notice.]

No. 481. *Crossing the Line.* M. W. Sharp.—We are such thorough landsmen, that we cannot help thinking Mr. Sharp has "passed the line" in this representation of a ship's saturnalia. However that may be, he has certainly emptied a cornucopia of whim and fun into the subject. It is a pity that he has not attended a little more to the drawing of some of his figures.

No. 420. *Pilgrims approaching the Shrine.* E. V. Rippingill.—We are tempted thus to cross the room for the sake of the contrast which this very extraordinary picture affords; not more to the last-mentioned performance, than to a former production by the same able artist, — *Going to the Fair*, — which, in expression and character, cannot easily be surpassed. Similar praise is due to his present admirable and elaborate work; representing intense devotion in all the different stages of life, and exhibiting a variety and a pathos, the details of which will not admit of description within the limits which we are obliged to prescribe to ourselves.

No. 446. *The Jugglers.* W. Gill.—The interest which the performance of feats of dexterity excites in a wondering rustic group, is here portrayed with great truth and nature. It strikes us, however, that the figures are on rather too small a scale; and that the introduction of a little more day-light would improve this clever little work.

No. 448. *Seed-Time.* T. Woodward.—An old horse, whose labour is for a time suspended, a farmer's boy, and a dog, are the materials of this simple but faithful representation of a rural scene. The fore-ground is somewhat chalky; glazing would be materially beneficial to it.

No. 386. *Landscape.* J. O'Connor.—The romantic character which usually distinguishes this clever artist's works pervades the present. To a trout-fisher, the deep gloom which hangs over the river, although not quite pleasing to the general eye, is satisfactory, as it holds forth a promise of sport.

No. 374. *The Falls of the Machus, near the Conway, R. N.* F. C. Lewis.—We are not certain if this is the view by the same artist which was in the last Exhibition of Somerset House; but we are certain that there are a grandeur in its composition, a skill in its execution, and a truth and vigour in its hues, which rank it among the most admirable productions of the kind that we ever met with.

No. 391. *Cullercoats, Northumberland; Low Tide.* H. P. Parker.—Numerous as are the pictures of this class which have come under our notice,—so numerous indeed as almost to have exhausted remark,—there is so much of excellence in the brilliant and sunny effect, and in the careful finish of the figures, in this fine performance, as to demand our highest praise.

No. 379. *The Artist's Painting Room.* Miss Alabaster.—Firmly and spiritedly painted, and exceedingly creditable to the talents of the fair artist.

No. 444. *Benaiah, one of David's chief Captains.* W. Etty, R. A.—If we are not greatly deceived, since this magnificent picture was exhibited at Somerset House, it has been touched upon, and considerably improved; and has been thereby recommended still more strongly to all who are, or ought to be, the

* Mr. Phillips's lecture on painting in our next No.

encouragers of native talent, when devoted to the highest walk of the art.

No. 451. *Feel how soft.* R. W. Buss.—We have on a former occasion eulogised Mr. Buss's comic powers. In the present production he has well sustained his character. The soft, yet half-suspicious advance of the one boy, and the anticipated success of mischief in the other, are very amusingly expressed.

Having thus noticed some of the leading performances in the three rooms, we shall become more erratic in our course.

No. 339. *Joseph sold by his Brethren.* J. M. Leigh.—A picture of great promise, devoid of all affectation or extravagance, well composed, and carefully painted. If Mr. Leigh persevere in the course which he appears to be at present pursuing, he will ere long assume a high rank in his profession.

No. 354. *Wreck.* C. Stanfield.—This single word *wreck* is sufficient to fill the mind with images of horror, and has frequently furnished the writer and the artist with a pregnant theme for the exercise of their powers. We do not remember, however, having seen a picture suggested by it of more appalling interest than the present. The simplicity of its composition, the gleamy light breaking through the general gloom, the solitary sea-bird, the dead mariner, drifted on his plank to the shore, heap up the measure of what may be termed the sublime of desolation.

No. 113. *The First Navigator; Twilight.* A. J. Woolmer.—Similar in character to the *Wreck*, and fraught with high poetical feeling. The admixture of hope in the sentiment is, however, a material distinction.

No. 81. *Interior of a Painter's Study.* J. Hayter.—There are, generally speaking, few places which combine so many of the circumstances and objects that indicate the presence of taste and intellectual cultivation, as the studio of an artist. It is a little quiet world of refinement—a world from which all the coarser and more sordid feelings that animate the great mass of society, and throw it into a bustle, seem to be carefully excluded. In the arrangement of the materials of his profession, and articles of *virtù*, by which the painter is surrounded, and in the Rembrandt-like effect imparted to the whole, Mr. Hayter has been eminently successful.

No. 79. *A Greek Youth;* No. 80. *A Wounded Greek.* A. Colin.—The merit of these little works entitles them to a better situation than that which they occupy.

No. 125. *Study for Ancient Banditti.* F. Y. Hurstone.—The picturesque character and costume of banditti, ancient and modern, have frequently rendered them, as in the instances of Salvator, Mortimer, and Eastlake (the last of whom we congratulate on his recent elevation), the favourite subjects of a painter's pencil. Mr. Hurstone has made his banditti the vehicles of exhibiting some of the highest qualities of art, and with their aid has produced a very powerful, spirited, and clever work.

No. 146. *Greek Girl.* H. W. Pickersgill, R.A.—Like the *Benaiah* of Mr. Etty, this beautiful and interesting production comes a second time under our notice; and either the superiority of its situation, or some improvement from the hand of the artist, fully justifies our increased admiration of it. Under similar circumstances, and with similar feelings, we regard that charming performance, No. 137. *Morning.* J. V. Barber.

No. 160. *View of Cliveden, the Seat of the Right Hon. Sir George Warrender, Bart. M.P.* F. R. Lee.—The skill with which Mr. Lee has

applied the general principles of landscape composition to a local and decorated view, and the grandeur with which he has invested his subject, by his masterly treatment of it, are as admirable as the accuracy and fidelity of his studies of ruder, and therefore, perhaps, more picturesque scenes.

(To be continued.)

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Metropolitan Improvements; or, London in the Nineteenth Century. From original Drawings by Mr. T. H. Shepherd; with Historical, Topographical, and Critical Illustrations, by James Elmes, M.R.I.A. Part I. Jones and Co.

IT is justly observed in the introductory chapter to this publication, "So rapidly are these improvements taking place around us, that the absence of a few months from London produces revolutions in sites, and alterations in appearances, that are almost miraculous, and cause the denizen to feel himself a stranger in his own city." To record and describe these wonderful alterations is the object of this work; the first Part of which contains twenty-one very pleasing engravings.

Scene from the Red Rover. Painted and engraved by W. Daniell, R.A. Moon, Boys, and Graves.

MR. DANIELL, whose works of a similar nature we have formerly noticed, has here reached the climax in the representation of that dreadful conflict of the elements, a sea-storm. We almost wish that he would abstain from further subjects of this description, lest their effects should reverse the effects of the songs of Dibdin, and unmake the sailors which those animated effusions are calculated to make. The execution of this fine, though appalling, plate is very masterly.

The Panorama of the Thames from London to Richmond. S. Leigh.

ON its publication, a few weeks ago, we noticed this elaborate and entertaining work. Coloured copies of it are now before us; and the tinting, which is judiciously managed, certainly adds great vivacity and interest to the scenery.

Scrap-Book.—We have seen a clever and deceptive cover for a scrap-book, which has just been published by Mr. Ackermann, &c. The title, when viewed at a little distance from the eye, appears to be comparatively brief; but, when closely examined, the ornamental flourishes that decorate it are found to consist of lines and fragments of lines, which, when traced, in connexion with the larger characters, form a poem of no inconsiderable length. The idea is ingenious, and is well executed.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO THE IVY.

LONE tenant of the wasted spot,
Where softened Desolation smiles,
And weeds are spread o'er graves forgot,
And Ruin sighs from grass-grown aisles;
Still present round each withered trunk,
Like youth which cheers the path of age;
Or where the river wall has sunk,
Beneath Destruction's leaguering rage.
Child of decay!—no blushing flower,
Or cup of treasured sweets, is thine,
To breathe in Beauty's fragrant bower,
Or charm where statelier rivals shine.

The column of the desert place,
The warrior's cross, the nameless stone,
Receive thy clasping boughs' embrace,
And shew thy clustering wreaths alone.

Yet, type of Truth when Fortune wanes;
And Grief, that haunts the mouldering tomb;
And Love, that, "strong as Death," sustains
The whirlwind's shock and tempest's gloom:

To me thy mournful leaf excels
The fairest buds, whose petals fling
Their odours where the Summer dwells,
Or gem the verdant robe of Spring.

The violet and the queenlike rose,
Frail minions of a passing day,
Brief as the faith which Falsehood shews,
But bloom while lasts their worshipped ray;
Yet thou—beneath the howling blast,
When all is drear, art smiling on,
Unchanged, unshrinking, to the last,
And green when even Hope is gone.

J. F. H.

DRAMA.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

THE destruction of this theatre by fire, after the French performances on Monday last, has very sensibly affected every admirer of the drama, and must indeed be felt as a national calamity. Most heartily do we regret to hear that the proprietor, Mr. Arnold, has suffered an immense loss by this accident; for of all the parties interested in the stage, whom it is our good fortune to know, we cannot help esteeming him to be the most deserving of public regard. We mean no disparagement to others, but we consider the English Opera House to possess strong and peculiar claims upon us. We will not impute such foolish motives of action to any man, as to suppose that he would enter upon an undertaking so extensive and so precarious as all theatrical speculations are, without the hope of realising a profit upon his capital and exertions; but we will say, that the love of the art itself, and especially as united with the cultivation of music, has led Mr. Arnold to risk more for the accomplishment of laudable, in preference to mere money-making, objects, than any individual connected with the drama. He has done a great deal in improving our musical taste; his conduct as a manager has ever been entitled to the utmost respect; and if it can be a consolation to him, he may be assured that the sympathy for the misfortune which has befallen him is very deep and general. Certain we are, that whatever opportunities can be devised to ascertain this sentiment, he will receive abundant proofs of it in the warmest support and kindness.

ADELPHI.

A TRANSLATION of the French melo-drama called *Nevegate*, the production of which in Paris was noticed in our correspondent's letter from that city some time ago, has appeared at this theatre, adapted by Mr. Moncrieff, and under the title of *The Heart of London*. It is divided into three distinct periods, as well as three acts,—a fashion that has prevailed lately upon the French stage,—and its interest arises from the struggles of a man, who in early life became the tool and companion of sharpers and felons, to fling off his depraved associates, and return to industry and respectability. This character is exceedingly well played by Mr. Hemmings. Mr. Yates and Mr. O. Smith, as the

* The drama of *Antoine, ou les Trois Générations*, similarly constructed, has been translated by Mr. Poole, and is now in rehearsal at Drury Lane.

Chevalier Fitzhazard and *James Blackburn*, his quondam partners in guilt, depict the gradual degradations of mind and body with terrible truth. Mrs. Yates and Mr. Wilkinson, as the wife and benefactor of the reformed convict, are natural and affecting; and Mr. J. Reeve, as *Andrew Coney*, a thorough-paced rogue and jocular jail-bird, is the most diverting vagabond we have for some time seen. The minor characters are all admirably supported, as is ever the case at this house—(we wish we could say as much for the larger establishments); and the scenery is of a very novel and ingenious description. The dialogue of the piece is neater and sharper than we have been accustomed to from Mr. Moncrieff, who, with considerable talent, is perhaps the most slovenly writer of the day; and though we much question whether the cause of morality be benefited by the exhibition of scenes from which there is as much vice and vulgarity to be learned as caution to be extracted, we are bound in justice to say, that nothing has been neglected by author, manager, or performer, that could give reality to the pictures they have chosen to present to the public.

VARIETIES.

Leeches.—In the year 1821, France exported 1,500,000 leeches: in 1826 the number was increased to the prodigious amount of 33,650,000!

American Mode of Salting Meat.—To twenty quarts of water add 4lbs. of salt, a pound and a half of sugar, and two ounces of nitre—boil it, and when cold pour it over the meat, so that it may cover it. In this way the meat will keep for several months, and be perfectly tender.

Roman Antiquities.—Towards the end of November last, a workman employed in a quarry at Dorton, in the canton of Oyonax, in the department of Ain (France), having placed his lever in a fissure of a rock, in order to detach a part of it, the block, on falling, exposed to view about 1200 bronze medals, of the second size, of the reigns of the Roman emperors, Maximianus Hercules, and Chlorus, father of Constantine the Great, who reigned together at the commencement of the fourth century. The fissure in the rock formed a narrow opening above the earth; and it was doubtless in a time of danger that these medals were deposited there, where they have remained during fifteen centuries. On the reverse of the greater part of them is the Genius of the Roman people, offering a sacrifice upon an altar, and the Mint personified, holding scales and a horn of plenty. The two reverses, the description of which follows, are the most interesting:—“Constantius Chlorus fortune reduci Cæs. NN.” or “the happy return of our Cæsars.” In the field is Fortune standing up, directing a helm with her right hand, and holding a cornucopia in her left. “Maximianus Hercules salvis Augg. et Cæs. aucta Kart,” or “increase of health and prosperity for our Augustuses and Cæsars, by the possession of Carthage.” In the field is Ceres, standing up, and having each hand filled with ears of grain. This goddess is here an allusion to the richness of the corn of Africa. It is known, that on the division which Dioclesian made of the Roman empire with Maximianus, in the year 286, Africa came to his share. All these medals have figured corners; and some of them have also the name of Dioclesian in the corner.

Calculating Boy.—Vincent Zucchero, aged seven years, the Sicilian child whose extra-

ordinary powers of calculation have already been noticed by us, was last month sent to the court of Naples, where, in the presence of a numerous company, several difficult questions were propounded to him. The Duke of Calabria first asked him how many minutes there are in 500 years, reckoning to the year 365 days and six hours? He replied, after a little reflection, 262,980,000 minutes. Prince Pignatelli then inquired of him, how many steps a gardener would take who had to water 100 trees, distant five steps from each other, and who should be obliged to fetch his water for each tree from a well distant ten paces from the first? Young Zucchero immediately replied 51,500. He made equally speedy and correct answers to several other interrogatories.

Greece.—A French paper states, that very distressing accounts have been received from the French topographical brigade sent to Greece. The heat of the climate has, it appears, proved fatally destructive to all the members of the expedition except five, and they are suffering severely from illness. They are said, however, to have made some very interesting observations.

Egypt.—The *Moniteur* of the 13th instant contains a letter from M. Pariset, dated Cairo, the 18th of December. After stating that there are great indications of another attack of plague in March—which, however, may not be of a very malignant character—the writer makes some interesting observations on mummies, and expresses his conviction, that the ancient practice of embalming was a hygienic precaution: he was, however, at first embarrassed to comprehend where so much animal matter could be concealed; but the difficulty, he says, disappears on considering the number of square leagues thus occupied in the desert and in the mountains. The plain of mummies at Sequeir covers forty-nine square leagues; and there are streets cut out in the Libyan chain of mountains twenty feet wide and thirty in height, for a distance of six leagues—all filled with the mummies of the ibis and the ass; and in the Arabian chain is a natural grotto, upwards of four leagues in extent, full of the mummies of crocodiles, serpents, frogs, and birds, mingled together in a way which proves that they were not treated as divinities.

Chronometer Oil.—This desideratum has, we are assured, at length been met by the preparation of an oil, possessing all those qualities so essential to the delicate machinery of chronometers: it is limpid and colourless, does not decompose metals, or become frozen until exposed to a temperature many degrees under the freezing point. Our correspondent has perused the letters of several principal makers who have used this oil, and who bear ample testimony to its excellence. It is the discovery of Mr. Payne, late in the department of the principal storekeeper of his Majesty's Ordnance.

Moss Mattresses.—Mattresses made with fine moss are now getting into general use in Russia and Sweden. They are filled to a depth of twelve inches, are very elastic and wholesome, and the cost of renewing them is of course trifling.

Statistics.—The *Echo of Truth*, a paper published at Naples, estimates the number of the population of the universe at 632 millions: viz. in Europe, 172; Asia, 330; Africa, 70; America, 40; Australia, 20. The number of births and deaths annually thus:—in births, 23,407,410; deaths, 18,588,235; being at the rate of 44 births and 35 deaths in every minute.

The Beef-Steak Club.—Alas, *Troja fuit!* In the late fire at the English Opera-House, the archives, paintings, and paraphernalia of the famous Beef-Steak Club, we hear, have perished. The gridiron of immortal memory, the hat of Ranger, which had become so awfully judicial, the archbishop's mitre, the president's insignia, and all the pomp and circumstance of glorious gastronomy, which illustrated the humour and the wit of generations of the most brilliant and gay of revellers—all are gone for ever!

Cold at Venice.—A letter from Venice, dated the 16th of January, states that great misery prevailed there in consequence of the intensity of the cold; and many of the lower orders being unable to obtain provisions, owing to their scarcity, had died from starvation.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

[*Literary Gazette* Weekly Advertisement, No. VIII. Feb. 20th, 1830.]

The following new works are projected:—The Lives of the Bishops of Bath and Wells, from the earliest to the present period, by the Rev. S. Hyde Cassan; a Descriptive Road-Book, for the use of Travellers in Germany, by E. A. Domier; the First Book of the Iliad (containing the Parting of Hector and Andromache, and the Shield of Achilles), being a specimen of a new translation of Homer in the Heroic Verse, by William Sothenay; Derwentwater, or the Fate of Ratchiffe, a Tale, 7/15; Stuart-Robert's Antiquities of Athens, completed by the Lectures by Caroline Fry; a work entitled an Inquiry into the Production and Consumption of the Precious Metals, and on the Influence of their Augmentation or Diminution on the Commerce of the World, by Mr. Jacob: an Essay on the Distribution of Wealth, and on the Sources of Taxation, by the Rev. Richard Jones, late of Caius College, Cambridge—printing at the University press; a Life of Petrarch, for Dr. Lardner's Cyclopaedia, by T. Moore;—the several analogies pointed out in his Life of Byron between that Poet and Petrarch probably suggested this idea: the Barony, a Romance, by Miss A. M. Porter: Travels in Russia, and a Residence in St. Petersburg and Odessa, in the Years 1827, 8, 9, by Edward Morton, M.B.: the Living Temple, by the Author of the Farewell to Time, and other works: Discourses on the Millennium, by the Rev. Michael Russell; Mair's Introduction to Latin Syntax, with Additional Notes, by the Rev. A. Stewart; and a Second Series of Stories from the History of Scotland, by the same.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Conversations upon Chronology and Ancient History, 12mo. 10s. 6d. bds.—Mirror of the Graces, 12mo. 5s. bds.—Ballingall's Military Surgery, 5vo. 8s. bds.—Domnogue on the Doctrines of the Church of Rome, 8vo, 10s. 6d. bds.—Rose's Aristotle, Vol. VII. 8vo. 9s. 6d. bds.—Penruddock on the Criminal Law, 12mo. 5s. bds.—Buet's French Phrases, 12mo. 4s. sheep.—Bieland's Anatomy, by Knox, 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.—Ratier's Formulary of the Parisian Hospitals, 12mo. 5s. bds.—Eagle on the Law of Tithes, 2 vols. royal 8vo. 2s. 12s. 6d. bds.—Atkinson's Conveyancer's Manual, 8vo. 12s. bds.—Bowring's Poetry of the Magyars, post 8vo. 12s. bds.—Seton's Forms of Decrees in Equity, royal 8vo. 1s. 1s. bds.—Spirit of English Tragedy, post 8vo. 6s. 6d. bds.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1830.

	February.	Thermometer.	Barometer.
Thursday	11	From 23 to 41.	30.06 to 30.09
Friday	12	30.	30.06 Stationary
Saturday	13	26.	30.06 to 30.07
Sunday	14	24.	30.02
Monday	15	28.	30.20 to 30.26
Tuesday	16	25.	30.26 to 30.16
Wednesday	17	23.	29.96 to 29.72

Wind variable. S.W. prevailing. Except the 12th and 13th, generally overcast; rather foggy on the evening of the 16th. Morning frosty.

CHARLES H. ADAMS.

Extracts from a Meteorological Register kept at High Wycombe, Bucks, by a Member of the London Meteorological Society. January 1830.

Thermometer—Highest	37°73'
Lowest	28°02'33"
Mean	30.35
Barometer—Highest	30.35
Lowest	28.50
Mean	29.71849

Number of days of rain and snow, 14. Quantity of rain and melted snow in inches and decimal parts, 261372.

Winds—0 East—3 West—3 North—4 South—4 North-east—5 South-east—4 South-west—8 North-west.

General Observations.—The severity of the cold during the month was remarkable—the minimum of the thermometer 28 degrees below the freezing point, and the mean much lower than for the last seven years: the barometer has not been so high since 1826, and the range

was 2 inches
290, 270
days—the
of 19 inches
but from
0-625

GENT.

was the contrary to that noticed last month, being nearly 2 inches: snow fell on the 11th, 12th, 13th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 27th, 29th, 30th, and 31st, and sleet on several other days—the whole, if added together, would give a depth of 19 inches: a partial thaw occurred on the 23rd and 26th—but frost returned on the following day. The evaporation 0.625 of an inch.

GENERAL ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1829.

(Kept at Edmonton.)

Month.	Barometer.			Thermometer.			Wind.			Rain.		
	Range.	Mean.	Lowest.	Range.	Mean.	Lowest.	Range.	Mean.	W.	SW.	N.W.	NE.
January	31	15	14	31	14	21	39	34	29	46	118	21
February	15	14	13	37	13	10	42	39	34	1	13	3
March	15	14	13	39	13	12	45	39	34	2	13	3
April	15	14	13	44	13	10	45	41	38	1	13	3
May	15	14	13	45	13	10	45	41	38	1	13	3
June	16	15	14	61	15	12	50	49	46	1	13	3
July	17	15	14	62	15	12	50	49	46	1	13	3
August	17	15	14	59	15	12	49	46	43	1	13	3
September	17	15	14	53	15	12	49	46	43	1	13	3
October	17	15	14	47	15	12	49	46	43	1	13	3
November	17	15	14	38	15	12	49	46	43	1	13	3
December	11	11	10	32	11	10	40	39	36	1	13	3
Year	11	11	10	46	10	9	48	46	43	1	13	3

(Kept at Cheltenham.)

Month.	Barometer.			Thermometer.			Wind.			Rain.		
	Range.	Mean.	Lowest.	Range.	Mean.	Lowest.	Range.	Mean.	W.	SW.	N.W.	NE.
January	32	17	16	31	17	16	31	29	28	30	35	25
February	34	17	16	31	17	16	31	29	28	30	35	25
March	35	18	17	31	18	17	31	29	28	30	35	25
April	35	18	17	31	18	17	31	29	28	30	35	25
May	35	18	17	31	18	17	31	29	28	30	35	25
June	35	18	17	31	18	17	31	29	28	30	35	25
July	35	18	17	31	18	17	31	29	28	30	35	25
August	35	18	17	31	18	17	31	29	28	30	35	25
September	34	18	17	31	18	17	31	29	28	30	35	25
October	32	18	17	31	18	17	31	29	28	30	35	25
November	32	18	17	31	18	17	31	29	28	30	35	25
December	32	18	17	31	18	17	31	29	28	30	35	25
Year	17	17	16	31	17	16	31	29	28	30	35	25

(Kept at Cheltenham.)

Month.	Barometer.			Thermometer.			Wind.			Rain.		
	Range.	Mean.	Lowest.	Range.	Mean.	Lowest.	Range.	Mean.	W.	SW.	N.W.	NE.
January	31	16	15	31	16	15	31	29	28	30	35	25
February	15	14	13	37	14	13	37	34	33	1	13	3
March	15	14	13	39	14	13	37	34	33	1	13	3
April	15	14	13	44	14	13	42	40	37	1	13	3
May	15	14	13	45	14	13	42	40	37	1	13	3
June	16	15	14	46	15	14	42	40	37	1	13	3
July	17	15	14	47	15	14	42	40	37	1	13	3
August	17	15	14	50	15	14	42	40	37	1	13	3
September	17	15	14	46	15	14	42	40	37	1	13	3
October	17	15	14	38	15	14	42	40	37	1	13	3
November	17	15	14	32	15	14	42	40	37	1	13	3
December	17	15	14	32	15	14	42	40	37	1	13	3
Year	13	13	12	46	13	12	42	40	37	1	13	3

(Kept at Wendover, Bucks.)

Month.	Barometer.			Thermometer.			Wind.			Rain.		
	Range.	Mean.	Lowest.	Range.	Mean.	Lowest.	Range.	Mean.	W.	SW.	N.W.	NE.
January	40	13	26	30	27	26	102	98	95	30-35	342	25
February	40	24	32	36	35	32	102	98	95	30-35	342	25
March	40	24	32	36	35	32	102	98	95	30-35	342	25
April	40	24	32	36	35	32	102	98	95	30-35	342	25
May	40	24	32	36	35	32	102	98	95	30-35	342	25
June	40	24	32	36	35	32	102	98	95	30-35	342	25
July	40	24	32	36	35	32	102	98	95	30-35	342	25
August	40	24	32	36	35	32	102	98	95	30-35	342	25
September	40	24	32	36	35	32	102	98	95	30-35	342	25
October	40	24	32	36	35	32	102	98	95	30-35	342	25
November	40	24	32	36	35	32	102	98	95	30-35	342	25
December	40	24	32	36	35	32	102	98	95	30-35	342	25
Year	17	17	16	47	17	16	102	98	95	30-35	342	25

The mode of keeping the above registers was as follows:—At Edmonton, the warmth of the day is observed by means of a thermometer exposed to the north, in the shade, standing about four feet above the surface of the ground: the extreme cold of the night is ascertained by a horizontal self-registering thermometer, suspended in a similar situation: the daily range of the thermometer is known from observations made at intervals of four hours each, from eight in the morning till eight in the evening: the weather and direction of the wind are the result of the most frequent observations: the rain is measured every morning at 8 o'clock.

At Cheltenham, the temperature is ascertained by a horizontal self-registering thermometer, suspended about

five feet from the ground, sheltered from wind and rain, in a north-east aspect, and the observation made at 8 o'clock A.M.: the barometer and winds are registered at 8 A.M. and 8 P.M.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

To Clericus: we do not know the address of the widow of Blake, the artist; but have no doubt she might obtain liberal sums for such remains of his productions as may be in her possession. We will make some inquiries.

We had not noticed the Advertisement alluded to by an Original Subscriber, which is certainly very doubtful.

We shall be very happy to hear farther from S. and if his following communications please us as much as the first, shall feel obliged to him for the series.

We think very well of Mr. Cartair's system, as far as we have noticed it—but want practice to speak authoritatively.

ERATUM.—In the first column of page 106 of our last No., line 29 from bottom, for "can scarcely be obscured," read "can scarcely be obscured."

ADVERTISEMENTS

Connected with Literature and the Arts.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL MALL.

The Gallery for the Exhibition and Sale of the Works of British Artists is open Daily, from Ten in the Morning till Five in the Evening.

Admission 1s.—Catalogue 1s.

WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

SUFFOLK STREET, Pall Mall East.

Notice to Exhibitors. All Works of Art intended for the annual Exhibition with the Society of British Artists must be sent on Monday next, or Tuesday the 5th, of March, between the hours of Ten and Six in the Evening, after which time no Works can be received.

R. B. DAVIS, Secretary.

NORTHERN SOCIETY for the ENCOURAGEMENT of the FINE ARTS.

Exhibitors and the Public are informed that the Northern Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts will open their Gallery on or about the First of May next; and that Works of Art will be received during the month of April.

F. T. BILLAM, Hon. Secretary.

Gallery of the Northern Society, Leeds, Jan. 29, 1830.

All Letters to be addressed—"The Directors of the Northern Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, Leeds."

UNIVERSITY of LONDON. The Council hereby give Notice, that Professor Dale will commence the Second division of his Course of Lectures on English Literature on Tuesday the 23d of February. The Lectures are delivered on Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 8 o'clock to 10 o'clock, and continue till the 23d of March. This Division will comprehend the Origin and Progress of the Drama, the History of English Poetry, and the Origin and Progress of Romantic Fiction, &c. Fee 3s. for the Nominees of Proprietors, &c. 1s. 6d. for others. The Students will be allowed to contend for the Prize in the Senior English Language Class.

Professor Panizzi will commence a Course of Lectures on Italian Literature, on Monday the 23d of February. They will comprehend the Tuscide of Boccaccio, the Italian Poets of the Renaissance, the Poets of the South, the Raps of Tassoni, and the Scherzo degli Dei di Bracciolini. They will be delivered on Mondays and Thursdays from 8 to 10 o'clock.

Lectures on History, by Benjamin H. Malkin, LL.D.—Professor Malkin will commence a Course of Lectures on the Practical Use of Historical Studies, with a comparative view of Society and Manners in different periods and countries, ancient and modern. They will be delivered on Tuesday evenings from 8 to 10 o'clock, till the close of the Session in July. Fee 3s. for the Nominees of Proprietors, &c. 1s. 6d. for others. There will be free admission to the Introductory Lecture on the 9th of March.

LEONARD HORNER, Warden.

M. R. HAYDON'S PICTURES of EUCLES, and PUNCH, are in London, with NAPOLEON, ULYSSES, SATAN, LADY MACBETH, and several Drawings and Sketches, will open March 1st, at the West-ern Exchange, Old Bond Street.

Admittance, 1s.—Catalogue 6d.

The Private Day for the Nobility and Patrons will be the previous Saturday; and on Monday, April 8th, at Two o'clock, the Subscribers for the purchase of EUCLES will be assembled to decide possession; and Lord F. L. GOWER in the Chair.

TO BRITISH ARTISTS. At a Meeting of the Committee, appointed by the Common Council, for Directing the Public Works of Art, it was

Resolved—that, for the ensuing year, Fifty Guineas be given to the painter of the best Picture in Oil exhibited in the Liverpool Exhibition, without regard to size or subject; and that any amount remaining in the fund after the picture be given to the work of a British Artist, painted expressly for the Liverpool Exhibition, and not previously exhibited in any other.

Resolved—that the above Prize be adjudged and awarded by a Committee of Gentlemen appointed by the Council.

Liverpool, December 1830.

J. WRIGHT, Chairman.

MR. BROOKES'S MUSEUM of ANATOMY. Bleeding, Sucking, Urine, and Carbuncles. **Messrs. WHEATELEY and AYLARD.** The Medical World and the Public at large, that the Sale of this Museum will positively commence on Monday, March 1st, and continue for Twenty-three following Evenings (Saturdays and Sundays excepted), at half-past Six precisely.

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30, Soho Square, Feb. 18th, 1830.

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